

Surrey Combined District

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY
AND THE
URBAN DISTRICTS OF CHERTSEY,
WALTON-ON-THAMES,
WEYBRIDGE AND WINDLESHAM.

REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1925

CHERTSEY:
Printed by RAWLINGS & WALSH, LTD., Windsor Street.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY
AND THE
URBAN DISTRICTS OF CHERTSEY,
WALTON-ON-THAMES,
WEYBRIDGE AND WINDLESHAM.



REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1925

CHERTSEY:
Printed by RAWLINGS & WALSH, LTD., Windsor Street.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1925.

The following provisional figures showing the Birth and Death Rates and the Rate of Infant Mortality in England and Wales and in 157 smaller Towns with populations of from 20,000 to 50,000 are given, in order that the Vital Statistics of the Districts within the Chertsey Combined Area may be compared therewith:—

England and Wales:—

Birth-rate per 1,000 total population	...	18.3
Death-rate from all causes	... ..	12.2
Deaths under one year per 1,000 births	...	75

157 Smaller Towns:—

Birth-rate per 1,000 total population	...	18.3
Death-rate from all causes	... ..	12.2
Deaths under one year per 1,000 births	...	74

The population of the Combined Area as estimated by the Registrar General to the middle of the year 1925 is 52,727, a number that is only 231 above the Census population of 1921.

During the years 1921-1925, 1012 houses have been erected in the Combined Area, and in the same period there has been an excess of births over deaths of 1,674, so that, judged by either of these factors, it appears probable that the population of the Combined Area has been underestimated.

In 1925 the number of deaths exceeded the number of births registered in the Urban District of Windlesham. The approximation of the Birth- and Death-rates has been noticeable for some years and the following table shows the extent by which the excess of births over deaths has diminished in the Combined Area during the past five years:—

Year	Number of Births	Number of Deaths	Excess of Births over Deaths
1921	872	469	403
1922	924	525	399
1923	809	445	364
1924	826	553	273
1925	765	530	235
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	4,196	2,522	1,674
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

H. HANSLOW BRIND,

Medical Officer of Health.

Byfleet,

March 16th, 1926.

Rural District of Chertsey

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) 16,020.

Population, Census 1921—11,160.

Population of Parishes, Census 1921—Bisley 955, Byfleet 4,171, Chobham 4,086, Pyrford 1,179, Thorpe 769.

Population as estimated by the Registrar General for 1925—11,550.

Number of inhabited houses, Census 1921—2,341.

Number of families or separate occupiers, Census 1921—2,393.

Rateable value, £98,255.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £386.

Physical Features and General Character of the District:—The Rural District of Chertsey, situated in the North-Western part of the County of Surrey, consists of five Parishes, viz.:—Bisley, Byfleet, Chobham, Pyrford and Thorpe, with a combined area of 16,020 acres.

The Parishes of Byfleet and Pyrford are contiguous, as are those of Bisley and Chobham, and the District as a whole may be likened to an equilateral triangle, the Eastern angle of which is formed by Byfleet and Pyrford, the Western angle by Chobham and Bisley, with Thorpe at the Northern apex. The villages of Byfleet and Chobham at the Eastern and Western angles of the base are distant from each other by about five miles, a similar distance intervening between those places and the village of Thorpe at the Northern angle. Each of these three Divisions of the Rural District are separated from one another by portions of the Urban Districts of Woking and Chertsey.

The Parish of Byfleet, with a population at the last census of 4,171, has an area of 2,075 acres. It is watered by the River Wey and the Wey Navigation Canal, and consists for the most part of sand and gravel with a small portion of the lower Bagshot Sands towards the Woking boundary, rather more of the Middle Bagshot Sands or Bracklesham beds in St. George's Hill, near the Weybridge and Walton boundaries, with some small alluvium along the course of the River Wey.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

At its Western junction with Pyrford the level of the ground falls gradually, from 106 feet above sea level through Byfleet Corner (80 O.D.) to the bridge across the River Wey (51 O.D.) from which spot it rises more rapidly towards the North-Eastern boundary, where the height is about the same as at the Western extremity of the Parish. The Parish of Pyrford, with a population at the last census of 1,179, has an area of 1,881 acres, with ground levels varying between 146 O.D. at Church Hill and 50 O.D. at its South-Eastern boundary by the River Wey, where it adjoins the Parish of Wisley in the Guildford Rural District. The soil consists of sand and gravel and some of the lower Bagshot Sands with a small portion of river loam and alluvium near the River Wey.

The Parish of Chobham, with a census population of 4,086, has an area of 9,579 acres. It is watered by several tributaries of the Bourne, and there is a general fall of the ground from the highest point in the Eastern portion of the Parish at Chobham Ridges, 400 feet O.D. above sea level, towards Mimbridge (76 O.D.), where it adjoins the Horsell portion of the Woking Urban District. There is a large acreage of Common Land in the Parish. The soil consists principally of gravel and sand. Geologically the Northern and Western parts of the Parish are formed of the Bracklesham beds or Middle Bagshot Sands and the remainder belongs to the lower Bagshot Sand formation.

The Parish of Bisley, with a population at the last census of 955, adjoins Chobham, and has an area of 922 acres. The ground level ranges between 180 and 123 feet above sea level, and it belongs to the Bracklesham formation.

The Parish of Thorpe, with a population at the last census of 769, is situated between the Urban Districts of Chertsey and Egham, and has an area of 1,563 acres. The fall of the land is from West to East, the highest point being at Sandhill Road, which is 100 feet above sea level, and the lowest at Staines Lane, 48 feet O.D. It belongs to the Lower Bagshot Sand formation together with river alluvium, and the soil consists principally of sand and gravel. The greatest part of the Parish is flat. The River Thames forms its Eastern boundary and it is also watered by the Bourne. When the Thames is in flood much of the low-lying ground is subject to inundation and on this account one of the building bye-laws provides that the site for any new building shall be at least 49 feet above the ordnance datum or the floor of the lowest storey shall be at least 50 feet above the ordnance datum.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Social Conditions, Including the Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants:—In the Parish of Byfleet, although the greater part of the Parish is of a residential character, many persons are employed in the engineering and building trades. The factory workshops are large, well lighted, and well ventilated, and no effort is spared in endeavouring to maintain the good health of the employees. In the remainder of the Rural District the principal industries are connected with gardening and agricultural and dairy farming. At the last census there were 4,161 males and 4,582 females of 12 years of age and upwards. 22 per cent. of this number among the males were engaged in agricultural operations, 8 per cent. as metal workers, 6 per cent. in commercial and financial occupations, 5 per cent. as transport workers, 4 per cent. as workers in wood, and 4 per cent. as builders, bricklayers, etc. Among the females, 23 per cent. were employed in personal service, 20 per cent. being engaged as domestic servants.

VITAL STATISTICS.

		M	F	Total		
Births	Legitimate	76	83	159	} Birth-rate ...	14.1
	Illegitimate	1	4	5		
Deaths	...	...	...	105	Death-rate ...	9.0
(Corrected Death-rate, 8.5)						

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—Legitimate 4, Illegitimate 0, Total 4.

Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births :—24.3.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—From sepsis, Nil; from other causes, Nil.

Deaths from Tuberculosis :—Pulmonary 6; Non-Pulmonary 0, Total 6.

Deaths from Cancer :—Males 5, females 6, Total 11.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) :—Nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) :—Nil.

Deaths from Diarrhœa (under two years of age) :—Nil.

Deaths from Influenza :—Males 1, females 2, total 3.

Deaths from Pneumonia :—Males 6, females 4, total 10.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council :—(1) Tuberculosis, by the County Council; (2) Maternity, by the County Council; (3) Children—the County Council has made arrangements for the Hospital treatment of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and for Hospital or Sanatorium treatment of

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Children of school age; (4) Fever—by the District Council jointly with the Urban Councils of Chertsey, Walton-on-Thames, Weybridge and Windlesham; (5) Smallpox, by the County Council. The Hospital is situated at Clandon.

There is no Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, or homeless children in the area.

Ambulance facilities:—(a) for infectious cases—A Motor Ambulance is supplied by the Joint Isolation Hospital Committee; (b) for non-infectious and accident cases—No special provision has been made for such cases, but Motor Ambulances kept in adjoining Districts are generally available.

Clinics and Treatment Centres:—Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are maintained by the County Council at Byfleet and Chobham, where voluntary help is supplied by local ladies' committees, who also raise funds to supplement the grant allowed by the County Council. Tuberculosis Dispensaries are provided by the County Council. Those at Woking and Weybridge are the most conveniently situated for persons in the Chertsey Rural District.

Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases have been provided by the County Council, those at Guildford and Richmond being nearest to the Chertsey Rural District, but persons can also obtain treatment at the out-patient departments or in the wards of most of the London Hospitals.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority:—Mr. C. J. Cleeve has acted as Sanitary Inspector for the past two years. He holds the certificate of the Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors, the special certificate for Meat Inspection, and the certificate for Building Construction under the Board of Education. Until recently he acted as Building Inspector for the Parishes of Bisley, Chobham, and Thorpe, but these duties have now been transferred to a Building Inspector especially appointed for that service, as it was found impossible for one man to carry out the duties of both offices satisfactorily.

The Veterinary Surgeon (Mr. A. Payne, F.R.C.V.S.) is a part-time official. The Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses, are appointed by the County Council, and work under the supervision of the County M.O.H. The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Urban Districts of Chertsey, Walton-on-Thames, Weybridge, and Windlesham. He is also the Medical Officer at the Joint Isolation Hospital.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

The District Council receives grants of one half of the salaries paid to the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector.

Professional Nursing in the Home:—(a) General—There are five Parish Nurses, whose general work is supervised by local committees and who are paid by funds raised from private subscriptions. Nursing Associations if affiliated to the Surrey County Nursing Association receive grants from that body, who in turn have grants of money from the Surrey County Council. (b) For Infectious Diseases—The Council has authorised the provision of a Nurse, under certain circumstances, for cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease which cannot be removed to the Isolation Hospital owing to lack of accommodation there. The occasion for employing such a Nurse has not yet arisen. No special provision has been made for the home nursing of Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases or of Notifiable Disease other than Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever or Enteric Fever.

Midwives are neither employed nor subsidised by the District Council. Their work is supervised by the County Council.

Laboratory Work:—Monthly analyses (chemical and bacteriological) are made of samples of water supplied to the District by the West Surrey Water Company and the South-West Suburban Water Company.

Samples of well water are analysed by Drs. Thresh and Beale.

Bacteriological examinations from suspected cases of infectious disease are undertaken by the Clinical Research Association.

During the year, 81 of these examinations were made from suspected cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Enteric, and Paratyphoid Fevers. Positive results were obtained from 6 out of 17 suspected cases of Tuberculosis, from 7 out of 61 suspected cases of Diphtheria, and from 1 out of 3 suspected cases of Enteric or Paratyphoid Fever.

Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied to medical practitioners free of charge, for use among the poorer classes, and can be obtained at any time from the Isolation Hospital.

Adoptive Acts and Bye-laws in Force in the District:—Public Health (Amendment) Act 1907. Sections 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, 29, 33 to 38 inclusive, 44 to 46 inclusive, 49, 50, 52 to 58 inclusive, 60, 61, 62, 65, 67, 69 to 75 inclusive were adopted on August 2nd, 1911. Sections 79, 80, 91 were adopted on March 4th, 1911. Section 27 was adopted in 1925.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings,	adopted	1925
" " " " Nuisances	"	1878
" " " " Common Lodging Houses	"	1878
" " " " Slaughterhouses	"	1925
" " " " Tents, Vans, and Sheds	"	1906
Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	"	1905

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water:—The Parish of Bysfleet is supplied with water by the West Surrey Water Company. The Parishes of Bisley and Pyrford are, for the greater part, supplied by the Woking Water Company. The Parish of Thorpe is supplied by the South-West Suburban Water Company, whose intake is from the River Thames between Staines and Egham. The Parish of Chobham is within the area of supply of the South-West Suburban Water Company.

The water supplied by the Companies is constant. The works of the West Surrey Water Company are situated in the Walton-on-Thames District and reference to their supply will be found in the report on that District (see page 53).

In Chobham Parish that part known as Broomhall, near Sunningdale, is supplied from the mains of the South-West Suburban Water Company and, by arrangement with that Company, the Woking Water Company has laid mains from the Eastern boundary of the Parish, at Mimbridge, into and beyond the village of Chobham. Last year 56 houses were connected with the mains passing through the Village, and it is probable that before long Burrow Hill and the cottages in that vicinity will be enabled to obtain a supply from the Water Company. At the present time this portion of the Parish and West End Chobham are dependent for their water supply on shallow dry steined wells which are liable to contamination. Outlying parts of the other Parishes are also dependent on similarly constructed wells, but the majority of the houses now obtain a supply from one or other of the Water Companies before mentioned, and, for the most part, connections are made directly to the houses.

Ten samples of well water were analysed with the result that four samples from wells supplying new houses were found to be satisfactory, but in the remainder the water from one well in Bisley and three wells in Chobham was found to be polluted. Action was taken by the Council in each instance where an adverse report was received, with the result that remedial measures were taken either by providing a new well or filters, or by connection with the Company's supply.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Circulars were printed last year by the Council drawing the attention of persons who intend erecting dwelling houses to the provisions of Section 6 of the Public Health (Water) Act 1878. Apart from the samples of water for new houses above referred to, which were taken by the Sanitary Inspector when he also acted as Building Inspector for the Parishes of Bisley, Chobham, and Thorpe, no steps have been taken to see that the requirements of Section 6 are carried out in any part of the District.

Rivers and Streams:—There was only one known gross pollution of a stream during the year. This was caused by an untreated sewage effluent from a large establishment in the District gaining access to the River Bourne in the Parish of Chobham. The nuisance was abated.

Drainage and Sewerage:—A system of sewerage and sewage disposal for the Parishes of Byfleet and Pyrford was completed in 1912. The sewage from the greatest mileage of Byfleet sewers and from two and a half miles of Pyrford sewers flows to the Pumping Station at Byfleet, the remainder flowing to the Lees Farm ejector in the Parish of Pyrford.

There are four ejector stations with ejectors in duplicate at each station. Three of these are in Byfleet and one in Pyrford.

The disposal works have been increased in area from 10 acres to 22 acres and are situated in the Wisley Parish of the Rural District of Guildford on sandy soil. There are two tanks and six filters. The separating tank has a capacity of 29,000 gallons and the septic tank of 20,000 gallons. The filters are 6 feet deep. Two filters have each a diameter of 80 feet and the remainder of 56 feet each.

Last year the installation of an entirely new set of machinery in place of the original set at the Pumping Station at Byfleet was completed. In addition to this a new Dortmund tank of a diameter of 25 feet, a sludge tank and engine house have been constructed at the outfall site, and an engine and pump for raising the sludge to the sludge area has been installed.

Closest Accommodation:—There are in the District approximately 69 privies with fixed receptacles, 1,015 privies with movable receptacles, and 1,291 water closets.

During the year the following conversions have been carried out:—Privies with movable receptacles converted to water closets and connected with a main sewerage system, 2; Privy with fixed receptacle converted to privy with movable receptacle, 1. The number of pit privies is gradually being diminished, privies with movable receptacles being substituted for this type for houses which are without a water carriage system of disposal.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Scavenging :—Scavenging is at present undertaken by the District Council in the Parishes of Byfleet and Pyrford, a special rate on those Parishes being levied for the purpose. There are now very few cesspools in those Parishes, and the work of emptying them and of removal of house refuse is placed in the hands of a contractor and is under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

In former years the house refuse was in most instances removed once a fortnight, but during the past year a weekly collection was instituted. After removal the refuse is deposited at depots in West Byfleet or on the Sewage Farm.

In the Parishes of Chobham, Bisley, and Thorpe householders make their own arrangements for the disposal of refuse, etc.

Apart from the system of sewerage and sewage disposal instituted and maintained by the large schools in the Parish of Bisley and the Gordon Boys Home and Ridgemount Estate in the Parish of Chobham, the three Parishes of Bisley, Chobham and Thorpe have to rely upon cesspools, sub-soil irrigation, and surface distribution for the disposal of household sewage.

In 1924 a special inspection was made in the Parish of Chobham to ascertain if there was an urgent necessity for the adoption of a system of scavenging for the Parish. There is a small group of cottages at Broomhall where nuisances occur, and are likely to recur, from the present method of disposal owing to the small amount of land available for the tenants. Nuisances in this locality have also occurred from the disposal of sewage from the large houses on the Ridgemount Estate, but the inspection showed that in the Parish as a whole, which has about two acres per head of the population, the nuisances due to disposal of sewage or house refuse were small in number, and the Council did not feel justified in instituting a scheme of scavenging that would materially increase the charge on the rates of the Parish.

The following work was carried out during the year ended December 31st, 1925, in the Parishes of Byfleet and Pyrford :—

	BYFLEET	PYRFORD	Total
Cesspools emptied	38	46	84
Loads removed therefrom ...	188	237	425
Tubs emptied	416	52	468
Loads of house refuse removed	1382	439	1821

Circulars were issued to householders in Byfleet and Pyrford requesting them to destroy all waste paper and vegetable refuse, etc., either by burning or digging the same into the garden, and it was

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

pointed out that by use of such methods the amount of refuse for removal by the contractor would be much lessened and the annual charge on the rates reduced.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area (Report by the Sanitary Inspector) :—

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910	...	...	...	...	71
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	82
Dwelling houses visited with respect to housing accommodation and overcrowding	...	...	...	...	53
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to the provision of sanitary dustbins	...	...	...	...	27
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious disease, etc.	...	...	...	...	51
Inspections of Food Stores	...	...	...	...	71
„ Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	22
„ Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	...	139
„ Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	25
„ Workshops, etc.	...	...	...	...	39
„ Movable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	5
	Inspections	...	...	...	585
	Re-Inspections	...	...	...	559
Total					1,144

Verbal Notices :—

Number outstanding from 1924	...	...	...	...	10
Number of verbal notices given	...	...	...	...	19

Result of Verbal Notices :—

1. Complied with	...	...	...	...	21
2. Work in hand	...	...	...	...	1
3. Work not yet commenced	...	...	...	...	7

Preliminary Notices :—

Number outstanding from 1924	...	...	...	...	67
Number of preliminary notices served	...	...	...	...	96

Result of Preliminary Notices :—

1. Complied with	...	...	...	...	79
2. Work in hand	...	...	...	...	21
3. Work not yet commenced	...	...	...	...	63

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Statutory Notices:—

Number of Statutory Notices served:—

Sec. 94 P.H.A. 1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sec. 25 P.H.A.A. 1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Result of Statutory Notices:—

(1) Complied with (Sec. 94 P.H.A. 1875)	...	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Work not yet commenced:—						
(Sec. 94 P.H.A. 1875)	...	...	...	...	...	2
(Sec. 25 P.H.A.A. 1907)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	23
„ of letters received	...	...	...	...	...	201
„ of letters sent	...	...	...	...	...	211
„ of samples of Milk taken for analysis (Byfleet, 2)						
(Chobham, 6)	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ of samples of Water taken for analysis from the supply of the West Surrey Water Company at Byfleet	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ of samples of Water taken for analysis from Wells in the district	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ of rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease						4

Nuisances Dealt With:—

Defective condition of windows, etc., due to want of paint	...	...	...	...	...	28
„ chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ roofs	...	...	...	...	...	31
„ eavesgutters and rainwater pipes	...	...	...	...	...	28
Want of proper means of disposal for rainwater	...	...	...	...	...	5
Damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	41
Insufficient ventilation to bedroom	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective internal walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ floors	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dirty rooms	...	...	...	...	...	21
Defective sinks	...	...	...	...	...	2
Want of proper means of disposal for sink waste	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ fresh air inlets to drains	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ ventilating shafts to drains or cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ condition of cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cesspools requiring emptying	...	...	...	...	...	3
Obstructed drains	...	...	...	...	...	1
Want of proper sanitary dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	69
Accumulations of manure	...	...	...	...	...	4
Accumulations of refuse and yards require cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	3

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Want of proper covers to wells	...	...	...	...	...	3
Insufficient light to closets	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective pails to closets	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty condition of closets	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective condition of pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ pit privies	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ water closet	...	...	...	...	...	1
Want of impervious paving to yard	...	...	...	...	...	1
Animals kept in unsatisfactory conditions	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tent, vans and sheds—want of proper closet accommodation and water supply	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dirty condition of cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective floors of cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	2
Want of proper drainage to cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty condition of walls of slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective floors of slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ walls of slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ floors of lairs to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	1
Want of partition between lair and slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty walls of butcher's shop	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pollution of stream by sewage effluent	...	...	...	...	...	1
Discharge of sewage effluent into ditch along a main road	...	...	...	...	...	1

Nuisances Abated:—

Exteriors of houses painted and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	18
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	13
Eavesgutters and rainwater pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	18
Means of disposal for rainwater provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dampness to walls remedied	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ventilation provided to bedroom	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plastering to walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	10
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Receptacles or other suitable means provided for sink waste	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fresh air inlets to drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ventilating shafts to drains or cesspools repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools repaired, or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cesspools emptied	...	...	...	...	...	3
Drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	57

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Accumulations of refuse removed or yards cleansed	2
Wells repaired or improved	3
New pail provided to closet	1
Closets with movable receptacles repaired	11
Pit privies repaired	3
Pail closets converted to W.C.'s and connected to sewer ...	2
Proper means of drainage provided to premises	2
Pit privies converted to pail closets	1
Main water supply laid on in lieu of well supply	2
Water closet repaired	1
Animals removed	3
Gipsies removed	5
Pollution of stream abated	1

Factory and Workshops Act:—There are 48 workshops (including 10 bakehouses) on the Register to which visits were made. In one case it was necessary to call attention to the dirty condition of a closet, and in two other cases to the need for limewashing. The necessary work was carried out.

Eighty-seven visits were made to factories and workshops in the district.

Smoke Abatement:—No nuisance from smoke was reported during the year.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations:—No offensive trade has been established in the district, there are no underground sleeping rooms therein, it is not visited by hop-pickers, and the tents or vans occasionally used by temporary farm hands can be dealt with under the Bye-laws. There is no lodging house in the district.

Schools:—There are 9 Public Elementary Schools in the district, one in each of the Parishes of Bisley, Pyrford, and Thorpe, two in the Parish of Byfleet and four in the Parish of Chobham. The water supply for the Byfleet Schools is obtained from the West Surrey Water Company, for Thorpe School from the South-West Suburban Water Company and for Pyrford and Chobham Village Schools from the Woking Water Company. Schools not on the line of the water main obtain supplies from wells.

In all cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease among school children notice is sent to the Head Teacher, with information as to the removal to Hospital, or otherwise, of the child affected. Similar notice is sent if a school child though not affected is living in a house where a case of Notifiable Infectious Disease has occurred.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

On the occurrence of cases of Infectious Disease, such as Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever, affecting school children the school is visited and contacts are examined, swabs being taken or particular children excluded where such a course appears advisable. The School Registers are also examined in order to see the number of absentees, to find out the cause of absence and to visit any unknown or doubtful case at home. Home visits to doubtful cases are also made at the request of the Head Teacher or School Nurse. General visits are also made to schools quite apart from the existence of cases of Infectious Disease. Last year Valley End School, Chobham, was closed on account of Influenza by two members of the District Council, under Article 57 of the Code of Regulations 1922.

This was the only school closure on account of Infectious Disease.

HOUSING.

(1) **General Housing Conditions in the Area:**—There is still a shortage of houses in the District but, owing to the action of the Council in building cottages in those Parishes where there is the greatest need for the same, the general outlook is becoming much more satisfactory.

During the past year there were 61 applicants for the 12 Council Cottages in course of erection in the Parish of Byfleet, but some of the applicants neither worked nor lived in the Parish.

In each of the other Parishes cases were met with of cottages occupied by two families or of families living in houses unfit for occupation, and the Council decided to build more cottages in the Parishes of Pyrford and Thorpe.

The following are the number of houses built by the Council or in course of erection in the different Parishes:—Bisley, 12 houses built; Byfleet, 22 houses built, 12 nearly ready for occupation, 28 additional houses to be erected; Chobham, 24 houses built; Pyrford, 18 houses built, 12 in course of erection; Thorpe, 12 houses built, 12 in course of erection.

It will thus be seen that the Council has built or proposes building 152 houses, which is equivalent to about 7 per cent. of the total number of inhabited houses in the area.

The number of houses erected in the District during the past five years are as follows:—1921, 55; 1922, 30; 1923, 78; 1924, 40; 1925, 66.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

The houses completed last year were erected in the different Parishes as follows:—Bisley, 2; Byfleet, 14; Chobham, 28; Pyrford, 6; Thorpe, 16.

During the year 140 plans of houses were approved; 66 of this number have been erected, 55 are in course of erection, and the work on 19 has not yet been commenced.

A large amount of building has taken place in the Parishes of Chobham and Thorpe. The houses for the most part consist of small cottages or bungalows. In Thorpe a number of bungalows have been erected on land that is waterlogged and liable to flooding in the winter. These bungalows, some of them miserable-looking places, are built on piers on land fronting the Chertsey-Staines Lane, a road that serves either as a route for wheeled or pedestrian traffic, or as part of the bed of an extensive river. When the Thames is in flood and is inundating the land on either side the plight of the occupants of these bungalows is an unenviable one, and it was reported that during the floods of last year one of the householders in this area, like the Patriarch of old, took his animals into his ark, two and two, to save his live stock from death by drowning. It is a pity that the Local Authority has not power to prevent the erection of dwelling houses on unsuitable land of this character.

Building developments have been marked in the Parishes of Byfleet and Pyrford during the past five years. The Byfleet portion of St. George's Hill Estate is being developed, a number of moderate-sized houses have been built on the Ridgeway Estate, a new estate at Blackdown has been laid out and some large houses erected there, and now a new building estate is being laid out in the Pyrford Road. The area of this estate is 19 acres, which is divided up into 63 plots. The value of the houses which it is intended to erect on this site is from £1,500 to £2,000 each, inclusive of cost of land. Building operations here have already commenced.

(2) **Overcrowding**:—There has been, and still is, overcrowding due to the want of a sufficient number of houses for the working classes, but, owing to the action of the District Council in meeting this want, the evil of overcrowding is becoming abated.

Among the principal cases noted last year the following may be mentioned:—A married couple with seven children occupied a cottage containing four rooms, but one bedroom could not be utilised owing to its dangerous condition. The house was in other respects unfit for habitation and has now been closed, the tenants having been provided with other accommodation.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

A married couple with seven children are occupying an unfit house with only two bedrooms. The premises have been condemned and the tenants will shortly move into one of the new Council cottages.

Two families each consisting of parents with three children occupied a cottage with two bedrooms. One family has been allotted a Council cottage.

A married couple with two children shared a cottage with three bedrooms with a married couple and six children. A Council cottage has been allotted to one of the families.

A married couple and five children are occupying a small unfit bungalow, and have been unable to find other accommodation.

A five-roomed house is occupied by three families numbering ten persons, but a Council cottage will be provided for one of the families.

(3) **Fitness of Houses:**—The general standard of housing in the District is good, but in each Parish there are some old cottages which have served their time and have not only become unfit for habitation but are not worth the expenditure that would be entailed in the endeavour to render them habitable. The defects in these houses consist of damp walls, very often damp floors of the ground floor rooms, and general deterioration of structure from old age. In most cases of this class the owners only exact a small rent, but they incur no expenditure on the upkeep of the premises.

Last year 12 representations were made to the District Council, either under the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909 or under the Housing Act 1925 which came into operation on the first of July.

Particulars with respect to nuisances in connexion with house property that were found and abated are enumerated in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

In remedying defects it is very seldom necessary to have recourse to any of the provisions of the Public Health or Housing Acts, the service of a preliminary notice or of a verbal request being sufficient as a rule to ensure the carrying out of the required work.

Conditions as regards water supply, closet accommodation, and refuse disposal have been previously mentioned in this report.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1925:—

Number of new houses erected during the year:

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:							
(1) By the Local Authority	...	...					Nil
(2) By other bodies or persons	...	...					19

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses:—

Inspection (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	153
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 or 1925	71
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	12
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	85

2. Remedy of Defects Without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers (this number includes 60 dwelling houses inspected in 1924)	96
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers:—

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit:—	
(a) by owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3
---	---

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Statutory Notice :—

(a) by owners	1
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18, H.T.P.A., 1909, or 11, 14 and 15 Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	12
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	9
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply :—**Most of the milk consumed in the District is produced therein and the following number of cowkeepers, etc., have been entered in the Register compiled in accordance with the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922 :—

Cowkeepers who are wholesale traders	46
„ „ „ retail purveyors	24
„ „ „ wholesale and retail traders	3
Retail purveyors of milk	3
	—
Total	76
	—

During the year the following improvements were carried out or nuisances abated as a result of notices served :—Cowsheds cleansed, 4 ; Floors of cowsheds repaired, 2 ; Manure removed, 4 ; Drainage provided to cowshed, 1 ; Water supply improved, 1.

Cows belonging to registered cowkeepers are subjected to quarterly examinations by the Veterinary Surgeon, who reports to the Council as to the results of such examinations and the action, if any that has been taken. Cows suffering from any illness likely to render the milk unfit for human consumption are isolated and kept under super-

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

vision. On his first inspection, when he examined 506 cows on 45 farms, the Veterinary Surgeon reported three cases of Johnes disease, one case of tuberculosis and three cases of non-tubercular disease of the udder. The three cows first mentioned were destroyed.

Three licences were granted to retail dealers for the sale of certified milk. There was no revocation of registration of retailers or of licenses for graded milk.

Eight samples of milk were submitted to the Clinical Research Association for examination and the report on each sample was very favourable. The number of organisms per c.c. ranged from 39,000 to 2,906, and in each instance *Bacillus Coli* was absent in dilutions of 1/1000th, 1/100th and 1/10th after 48 hours and after 3 days.

No abnormalities were detected in the centrifugalised deposits, nor was any tuberculous lesion found after inoculation.

(b) **Meat:**—The Sanitary Inspector, who holds the Special Certificate for Meat Inspection, was appointed by the Council to receive the notices under Articles 8 and 9 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924, and the requirements of Article 11 were complied with. No arrangement was made for meat marking nor was any special arrangement made for the disposal of condemned meat.

A conference was held in London, on April 2nd, when Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors in the County met a representative of the Ministry in order to discuss some of the provisions of the regulations.

Seventy-one visits were made by the Inspector to food stores, etc. A carcase of a pig weighing 200 lbs., and 12 lbs. of sheep's livers were found unfit for food. The carcase was saturated with paraffin, after dismemberment, and buried under supervision.

Under Article 20 of the Meat Regulations notices were served on occupiers of two butchers' shops to keep the walls thereof in a proper state. In one case the shop was cleansed and re-decorated throughout, and in the other case the necessary work will shortly be put in hand.

There are eight slaughterhouses in the District, but one of these is not at present in use. The slaughterhouses are all privately owned and are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition. During the year the following improvements were carried out:—Floors repaired, 2; Walls repaired, 2; Receptacle provided for offal, 1.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

A new slaughterhouse was built in the Parish of Thorpe and a licence issued for the use of the same. The number of private slaughter-houses in use in the District at the dates mentioned were as follows :—

			In 1920	In January, 1925	In December, 1925
Registered	...	...	—	—	7
Licensed	...	...	—	—	1
		Total	8	7	8

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts:—The Surrey County Council is the Local Authority under these Acts and the following is a return of the samples of food from the District analysed during the year 1925 :—

Articles		Analysed	Adulterated or Deteriorated	Prosecutions	Convictions
Milk	...	27	3	—	—
Cream	...	1	—	—	—
Butter	...	1	—	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of notifiable cases of Infectious Disease, of all kinds, in the District during the past 5 years was 354, the numbers varying between 94 in 1921 and 48 in 1923. The number notified last year was 73.

Generally speaking, it may be said that there has been no marked incidence of any of the notifiable Infectious Diseases in the District for some years past.

There was an outbreak of Dysentery in the Parish of Chobham, in the winter of 1924, that affected 24 persons of varying ages. A special report on this outbreak was submitted to the Ministry of Health and the County Council. Last year another case, the diagnosis of which was confirmed bacteriologically, occurred in the Village of Chobham, but there was no extension of the disease.

One hundred cases of Scarlet Fever have occurred in the District during the years 1921-1925. There was no death, and the yearly numbers of notifications ranged between forty-six in 1921 and eight in 1924. Last year nineteen cases were notified, and ten of this number occurred in one of the large Institutions in the District. During the same five-year period there were 64 cases of Diphtheria with three deaths. Last year there were 15 cases, 9 of which were Institutional. No use has so far been made of the Schick test, nor

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

has the method of immunization been adopted. Antitoxin is supplied free of charge in most instances, and can readily be obtained at any time from the Isolation Hospital. Medical practitioners are provided with outfits in order that they can obtain material from suspected cases of Diphtheria, Enteric or Paratyphoid Fevers, and Tuberculosis, and forward the same to the Clinical Research Association for report. Eighty-one examinations were made last year by the Association, who report the result of such examinations to the medical practitioner forwarding the specimen, and to the M.O.H. Home contacts of patients suffering from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and some other Infectious Diseases, are usually examined by the Medical Officer of Health. In the event of a child having attended an elementary school prior to having been notified, such school is visited, contacts examined and swabs taken from any suspected case. Head Teachers of elementary schools have hitherto reported to the M.O.H. the existence of cases of non-notifiable Infectious or Contagious Diseases in the school. Last year 325 notifications were received in respect of cases of Whooping Cough, Measles, Influenza, Mumps, Chickenpox, and Impetigo. Whooping Cough was prevalent from January to March at Chobham, and in April at Byfleet.

Chickenpox cases occurred among the children attending Pyrford School during the months of October and November; Measles and Influenza were reported from West Byfleet School from February to May, and in February it was considered advisable to close Valley End School, Chobham, on account of an outbreak of Influenza among the children and staff.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1925 :—

Disease.	Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	19	16	—
Diphtheria	15	14	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	1	1	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Pneumonia	18	5	10
Erysipelas	2	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	2	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Notifications and Deaths According to Age-Groups. (The number of Deaths is shown in brackets) :—

Age	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Influenza	Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica
Under 1 year					
1—2 years				1	
2—3 „				3 (1)	
3—4 „	2			1	
4—5 „	5	1		2	
5—10 „	7	2		1	
10—15 „	4	3		1	
15—20 „		7	(1)		1 (1)
20—35 „	1	2		5 (2)	
35—45 „				(1)	
45—65 „				4 (3)	1
65 years and over			(2)	(3)	
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	19	15	(3)	18 (10)	2 (1)

Tuberculosis :—

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 years								
1 „								
5 „			2					
10 „			1					
15 „								
20 „		2		2		1		
25 „	1			1	1	1		
35 „					1	1		
45 „	1	1						
55 „	1				1			
65 and upwards								
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0

Notifications had been received in respect of 5 out of the 6 fatal cases registered during the year.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

The following table gives the number of notifications of Infectious Diseases, with the number of deaths therefrom shown in brackets, and the number of deaths from Cancer, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa (under 2 years), during 1921—1925:—

Year	Notifications (Deaths in brackets)									Number of Deaths			
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric and Paratyphoid	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Encephalitis Lethargica	Cancer	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhœa under 2 years
1921	46	11 (2)	1	1	3	8 (5)	2 (1)	1	—	14	—	—	—
1922	17	11	1	—	5	13 (8)	2 (1)	2	—	14	—	—	1
1923	10	15 (1)	—	—	—	6 (3)	3 (1)	—	—	15	—	2	—
1924	8	12	1	—	2	12 (6)	6 (1)	2	1	14	1	—	—
1925	19	15	1	—	2	6 (6)	6	3	2 (1)	11	—	—	—
Total	100	64 (3)	4	1	12	45 (28)	19 (4)	8	3 (1)	68	1	2	1

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts, and it carries out a scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare in the area which provides for medical service at Centres in Byfleet and Chobham, and for Health Visitors for the area.

During the past five years there has been only one notification of Puerperal Fever and of Poliomyelitis. In the same period there have been 8 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, one of which was treated in Hospital. In all these cases the children recovered with unimpaired vision. The following are the particulars with respect to the cases notified during 1925:—Cases notified, 3; Treated at home, 2; Treated in Hospital, 1; Vision impaired, 0; Vision unimpaired, 3.

DEATHS FROM CANCER AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Table showing number of deaths that have occurred in the combined Districts from Cancer and Pulmonary Tuberculosis in each five-year period since the year 1900:—

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

	Chertsey Rural District		Chertsey Urban District		Walton-on-Thames Urban District		Weybridge Urban District		Windlesham Urban District	
	Number of Deaths		Number of Deaths		Number of Deaths		Number of Deaths		Number of Deaths	
	Cancer	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Cancer	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Cancer	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Cancer	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Cancer	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1901—5	22	30	55	69	25	40	26	25	16	21
1906—10	33	31	71	59	53	38	19	21	24	11
1911—15	50	32	90	53	72	38	39	22	22	29
1916—20	69	34	105	50	75	36	38	15	25	18
1921—25	68	28	93	38	104	39	58	15	39	12

The following table shows the average annual mortality per million in England and Wales from Cancer and Pulmonary Tuberculosis during each five-year period from 1900 to 1925, the figures for the years 1915-1920 relating to civilians only:—

Years		Cancer	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1900-04	...	854	1255
1905-09	...	923	1133
1910-14	...	1023	1023
1915-19	...	1171	1160
1920-24	...	1234	864

Urban District of Chertsey

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) 10,776.

Population (Census 1921)—15,127; (Chertsey Ward 5,392, Addlestone Ward 8,098, Outer Ward 1,637).

Population, 1925, as estimated by the Registrar General—15,530.

Number of inhabited houses (1921)—3,200.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)—3,438.

Rateable value, £85,080.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £382.

Physical Features and General Character of the Area:—With an area of 10,776 acres the District is the second largest in the County of Surrey. It is bounded on the East by the River Thames, which separates it from the County of Middlesex and by the River Wey which separates it from the Urban District of Weybridge. On the North and North-West it adjoins the Urban District of Egham and the Parish of Thorpe in the Chertsey Rural District. On the West it has the Parish of Chobham in the Chertsey Rural District with a portion of the Urban District of Woking, and on the South it has parts of the Chertsey Rural Parishes of Byfleet and Pyrford.

The Chertsey Urban District is divided into three wards, the populations of which at the last Census were as follows:—Chertsey Ward 5,392, Addlestone Ward 8,098, Outer Ward 1,637. The old Town of Chertsey comprises part of the Chertsey Ward which geologically consists of gravel and sand with a fair amount of river alluvium in the Chertsey Meads and along the beds of the Rivers Thames and Bourne. The highest point in the District is at St. Ann's Hill, a small, conical, and well-wooded hill, 229 feet above sea level, which is situated in the North-Western portion of the Chertsey Ward. Most of the remaining portion of the Chertsey Ward is flat, the levels in the town varying between 51 and 44 feet above sea level, whence there is a gradual fall to the River Thames, the lowest point in the area, which is 39 feet above sea level.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

The Addlestone Ward is the most thickly populated of the three wards. The height of this ward above sea level varies between 160 and 40 feet. It has a considerable amount of gravel and sand with occasional patches of clay. It belongs in part to the Lower Bagshot Sand formation, and at Woburn Hill, overlooking the Chertsey Meads, it forms part of the Bracklesham Beds.

The Outer Ward, comprising the three ecclesiastical Parishes of Ottershaw and Brox, Lyne and Longcross, is essentially rural in character. It is well wooded, gently undulating, and is from 100 feet to 200 feet above sea level. Geologically it belongs almost entirely to the Lower and Middle Bagshot Sand formation.

The area, as a whole, is watered by the Thames, Abbey, Wey, and Bourne Rivers, and by the Basingstoke and River Wey Navigation Canals. Portions of the Chertsey Ward, adjoining the Thames, are subject to inundation when that River is in flood, and a small part of the Addlestone Ward, by the Rivers Wey and Bourne, is also liable to flooding.

At the last census the number of persons per acre in the County of Surrey was 2.0, in Boroughs and Urban Districts in the County it was 5.6, and in Rural Districts 0.5. In the Chertsey Urban District there were 1.4 persons per acre, the numbers for the three wards being: Chertsey 2.7, Addlestone 1.7, and Outer Ward 0.4.

Social Conditions and Occupations:—The principal industries in the area are connected with agriculture, engineering, building and leather dressing.

At the Census 1921 10 per cent. of the total population over 12 years of age were employed in personal service. Of 1,017 females over 12 thus employed, 739, equivalent to 11 per cent. of the total female population, were employed as domestic servants.

Six per cent. of the population over 12 were engaged in agricultural operations, 408 men, equivalent to 7 per cent. of the male population over 12 years, being employed as gardeners or gardeners' labourers. Six per cent. of the population over 12 were engaged in commercial and financial operations; 4.6 per cent. as metal workers; nearly 4 per cent. as transport workers; 3 per cent. as workers in wood; 3 per cent. as clerks, typists, etc. (187 males, 184 females), and 2.5 per cent. in professional occupations (167 males, 136 females).

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

VITAL STATISTICS.

		M	F	Total		
Births	{ Legitimate	114	118	232	}	Birth-rate 15.3
	{ Illegitimate	2	5	7		
Deaths	...	...	...	152		Death-rate 9.7
						(Corrected Death-rate, 8.35)

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:—Legitimate 10, Illegitimate 1; Total 11.

Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births:—46.0.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:—From sepsis, Nil; from other causes, 1.

Deaths from Tuberculosis:—Pulmonary 12; Non-Pulmonary 3, Total 15.

Deaths from Cancer:—Males 6, females 14, Total 20.

Deaths from Measles (all ages):—1.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages):—2.

Deaths from Diarrhœa (under two years of age):—1.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council:—(1) Tuberculosis, by County Council. (2) Maternity, by County Council. (3) Children: The County Council has made arrangements for the Hospital treatment of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and for Hospital or Sanatorium treatment of Children of school age. (4) Smallpox, by County Council. (5) Fever: The Isolation Hospital is situated at Ottershaw, within the area, and is centrally placed in relation to the five Districts it is intended to serve. It is administered by a Joint Committee of representatives from each of the Councils of the Rural District of Chertsey and the Urban Districts of Chertsey, Walton-on-Thames, Weybridge, and Windlesham.

The combined population of the Districts at the last census was 52,496.

The Hospital consists of an administrative block, a Scarlet Fever block of two wards, a Diphtheria and Enteric Fever block of four wards, and an iron building which contains two small wards and four small single rooms.

The Hospital was provided in 1893, and the iron building, originally intended and used for Smallpox cases is now used for mild or convalescent cases of Scarlet Fever.

The only diseases treated at the Hospital are Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric, and Paratyphoid Fevers. If an allowance of 2,000 cubic feet is provided for each patient there is only accommo-

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

dation at the Hospital for 20 patients in the Scarlet Fever block and the iron building, and 10 patients in the Diphtheria and Enteric Fever block.

In addition to the buildings already mentioned, there are at the Hospital a block containing Dispensary, Discharging Rooms, Ambulance Shed and Mortuary, and a block containing Steam Disinfecter, Wash-house and Laundry, and shed for Motor Disinfecting Van.

The Nursing Staff consists of the Matron, Assistant Matron, Charge Sister, Charge Night Nurse, Staff Nurse and five Probationer Nurses.

The outdoor Male Staff consists of a Hospital Porter, Ambulance Driver and two Gardeners, one of whom is able to drive the motor ambulance or the motor van used for removing bedding, etc., for disinfection.

During the past year there were only 54 admissions to the Hospital, 41 patients having been admitted as suffering from Scarlet Fever, 11 from Diphtheria and 2 from Paratyphoid Fever. On only two occasions have there been a smaller number of admissions since the Hospital was opened, viz., in 1916 and 1897, when the admissions numbered 43 and 53 respectively. There were no return cases. Taking five-year periods from 1896 the average annual number of admissions in each quinquennial period was as follows:—1896-1900, 104; 1901-1905, 175; 1906-1910, 162; 1911-1915, 100; 1916-1920, 91; 1921-1925, 117.

There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children in the area beyond that provided by the Board of Guardians. The Infirmary provided by the Guardians is situated at Ottershaw within the area.

Ambulance Facilities:—(a) For infectious cases. A motor ambulance is provided by the Joint Isolation Hospital Committee; (b) For non-infectious and accident cases. No special provision has been made by the District Council, but a motor ambulance can as a rule be obtained from an adjoining district.

Clinics and Treatment Centres:—There are Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at Chertsey and Addlestone. These are now maintained by the County Council, whose grant to each Centre is supplemented by funds raised locally by the ladies who act as voluntary helpers.

School Clinics are undertaken by the Education Committee of the Surrey County Council at Chertsey where General Medical, Ophthalmic, and Dental treatment are provided.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Tuberculosis Dispensaries are provided by the County Council. Those at Weybridge, Woking, Egham, and Kingston are the most conveniently situated for use by persons residing in the area.

Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases have been provided for by the County Council at the out-patient departments of the County Hospital, Guildford, and the Royal Hospital, Richmond, but persons can also obtain treatment at the out-patient departments of most of the London General Hospitals and of Croydon Hospital.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority:—The Sanitary Inspector, Mr. R. Hill, holds the certificate from the Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors, but does not hold the Certificate for Meat Inspection. He acts as Inspector of Dairies and Cowsheds, Housing, Petroleum, and Hackney Carriages. The Veterinary Inspector (Mr. A. Payne, F.R.C.V.S.) is a part-time official. The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the other Councils in the combined area, and he is also Medical Officer at the Isolation Hospital.

The Surveyor to the District Council (Mr. F. Greig) has charge of all the scavenging arrangements.

The District Council receives grants of one half of the annual salaries paid to the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector.

Professional Nursing in the Home:—(a) General—Five Nurses are provided by the Chertsey and Addlestone Nursing Associations for Midwifery and General Nursing. (b) The Council has authorised the provision of nursing assistance for certain cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease which cannot be removed to the Isolation Hospital owing to lack of accommodation there, but no provision has been made for nursing Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Midwives are neither employed nor subsidised by the District Council.

Laboratory Work:—Monthly analyses (chemical and bacteriological) are made of samples of the water supplied by the West Surrey Water Company. Bacteriological examinations from suspected cases of infectious disease are undertaken by the Clinical Research Association. During the year, 76 of these examinations were made from suspected cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever. Positive results were obtained from 4 out of 34 suspected cases of Diphtheria, and from 10 out of 40 suspected cases of Tuberculosis. The material from 2 suspected cases of Paratyphoid Fever or Enteric Fever yielded positive results.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Samples of milk are examined by the Clinical Research Association.

Adoptive Acts and Bye-laws in Force in the District:—

Parts of the Public Health (Amendment) Acts of 1890 and 1907					
The Libraries Act	...	...	...	...	adopted 1918
Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings					„ 1904
„ „ „ „ Nuisances					„ 1899
„ „ „ „ Common Lodging Houses					„ 1899
„ „ „ „ Slaughterhouses					„ 1899
„ „ „ „ Tents, Vans and Sheds					„ 1902
„ „ „ „ Hackney Carriages					„ 1905
Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds, and					
				Milkshops	„ 1899
„ „ „ „ Allotments					„ 1907

A new series of Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings were sent to the Ministry of Health for approval.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water:—The District is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company and, although Chertsey and Addlestone can obtain the Company's supply, most of the residents in Lyne and Longcross are dependent on wells for their water supply because the Company will not extend their mains to this part of the District unless the Council will guarantee 10 per cent. of the initial cost of laying the mains. The Council has had this matter under consideration on several occasions, but have never been able to come to a satisfactory agreement with the Water Company on account of the amount of guarantee demanded by the Company and the charge this would entail on the rates.

The condition of the water as supplied by the Company gave rise to many complaints during the past year, consumers naturally objecting to the taste caused by the chlorination of the water, and their language on the subject was "frequent and painful and free." The treatment of the water by the Company was of an intermittent nature, and was more noticed in some parts of the District than in others.

Reference to the poor condition of the water and the steps taken by the Company to improve the same will be found in the report on the Walton Urban District (page 53).

Rivers and Streams:—No pollution was reported during the year.

Drainage and Sewerage:—A sewerage scheme was instituted for the Chertsey and Addlestone Wards between the years 1902 and 1905.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

In the Chertsey Ward there are three ejectors with a duplicate at each station, and the sewage from these is discharged into a rising main two miles distant from the outfall site. A small portion of the sewage from the Addlestone Ward is drained into the Chertsey system, the remainder gravitating to a pumping station situated near the angle formed by the Wey Navigation Canal and the Railway. The sewage is then pumped into a 10-inch rising main which connects with the Chertsey system, two and a half miles away. The combined sewage is pumped through a 12-inch rising main, for a distance of two miles, to the Outfall.

The Outfall site has an area of $42 \frac{2}{3}$ acres, and is situated in the Outer Ward adjoining the Parish of Thorpe in the Rural District of Chertsey.

During 1922 alterations and additions to the Outfall site were completed, under the supervision of Mr. Midgley Taylor, at a cost of £26,115. These works included alterations to the detritus tanks, conversion of second contact beds to percolating filters, provision of five new percolating filters each with a diameter of 70-ft. 9-in. and a depth of 7-ft., several humus tanks, a sludge and humus drying area, and a small pumping station in connexion therewith.

Owing to the increased flow of sewage it latterly became evident that further extensions would be required and the Surveyor received instructions to prepare the necessary plans, etc., for extending the works, the estimated cost of which was £20,000. At this time the Council had the opportunity of purchasing Lyne Farm for £6,000, an opportunity they gladly seized as the Farm adjoins the present Outfall site and has an area of $153 \frac{1}{3}$ acres of land which is suitable for sewage treatment by broad irrigation. The Farm included a farmhouse, farm buildings, and four cottages. The Ministry of Health upon the application of the District Council for sanction to borrow the amount of the purchase money held an inquiry, on October 23rd, 1925, at Chertsey, and sanctioned the loan for £6,000 on December 17th, 1925.

Closet Accommodation :—The number of pit privies and tub closets in the District is reported to be the same as in 1924, viz :—

			P.t Privies	Tub Closets
Chertsey Ward	...	...	1	5
Addlestone Ward	...	...	4	140
Outer Ward	...	...	8	131

All new houses erected during the year are either connected with the main sewerage system or drain to separate cesspools.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Scavenging :—The scavenging arrangements are carried out under the supervision of the Surveyor. There is a weekly collection of house refuse in the Chertsey and Addlestone Wards, but this arrangement does not extend to the Outer Ward. The contents of the ashbins are removed in horse-drawn vehicles to depots in the Addlestone and Chertsey Wards where some of the combustible material is burnt. The position of the depots is unsatisfactory as, with the present methods of disposal, they are both too close to factories or dwelling houses, but the Surveyor has not yet been able to recommend more favourable sites that would be convenient for the purpose. A conference between representatives from the Urban Councils of Chertsey, Weybridge, Egham, Walton-on-Thames, and the Rural District of Chertsey was held at Chertsey in order to discuss the question of the establishment of a joint refuse destructor, and it was left to the Surveyors of the Councils concerned to report thereon. At a meeting of the Surveyors, held this year the unanimous opinion was that the Districts were situated too far apart and covered too large an area to allow of the installation of a joint scheme on an economic basis. It was suggested that the use of a pulveriser might be the most economical method of dealing with refuse in those Districts where a change from the present methods was considered advisable. The District Council has instructed the Surveyor to ascertain the cost of the installation suggested.

Cesspools in each Ward are emptied by the Council and the provision of vacuum tanks has considerably lessened the nuisance formerly associated with the process of emptying cesspools. Difficulty is experienced in finding tips for the disposal of the sewage from the tanks and, at times, the contents of the tanks are discharged on unsuitable sites by the roadside.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The following is the report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year 1925 :—

Number of complaints received and investigated	...	...	17
Visits and inspections other than under H.T.P.A.	...	...	1494
Letters received	...	...	102
Letters written	...	...	115
Preliminary notices issued	...	...	218
Preliminary notices complied with	...	...	12
Verbal notices given	...	...	25
Verbal notices complied with	...	...	25
Statutory notices issued	...	...	16
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	15

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Particulars of work done by Owners and Occupiers in compliance with notices under P.H.A. 1875:—

Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Houses Inspected—Provision Sanitary Dust Bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Houses Inspected—Complaints and Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Backyards paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cesspools repaired and iron covers provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cisterns repaired or new fixed in W.C's	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Drains unstopped or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective rainwater pipes or gutters repaired or new fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Defective window sashes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
New window cords fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
New pans in W.C's provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New seats in W.C's provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water service pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sink pipes and gully traps repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fresh air inlet pipes to drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Houses repaired and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
External walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of houses inspected (Housing and Town Planning Act)	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
„ „ „ repaired, cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ „ „ where work is being carried out	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ „ roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ „ floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Inspections of slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
„ „ dairies and cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
„ „ butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
„ „ bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
„ „ icecream vendors' premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
„ „ fruit shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ „ fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

Factories and Workshops:—There were 46 workshops on the Register at the end of the year (bakehouses 16, other workshops 30). Sixty-eight visits were paid to the workshops and seven to the factories, but it was only found necessary to serve a notice in one instance where a floor required repairing.

Smoke Abatement:—Smoke did not give rise to any known nuisance during the year.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations:—There are two Common Lodging Houses in the area. Accommodation is provided in one for 35 persons and in the other for 9 persons. Notice was served on one of the keepers to provide more effectual screens in the apartment used by married couples. Both houses are kept in a clean and satisfactory condition. There are no underground sleeping rooms in the District.

Schools:—In addition to private schools there is a large Secondary School for Girls in the Chertsey Ward, and there are 10 Public Elementary Schools. Two of these are situated in the Chertsey Ward, four in the Addlestone Ward, and four in the Outer Ward. Two Schools in the Outer Ward are dependent on filtered rain water and well water for their supply. The remainder are supplied from the mains of the West Surrey Water Company.

In all cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease among School children notice is sent to the Head Teacher of the School affected, with information as to the removal to the Hospital or otherwise of the patient. Notice is also sent to a School if a child though not suffering from infectious disease is susceptible and living in a house where such a case has occurred. On the occurrence of Notifiable Infectious Disease in a School child the School attended by the patient is visited, contacts are examined and non-attendances in the Register noted with a view to the home examination of any child who is absent without a known cause. General visits are also made to schools quite apart from the existence of cases of infectious disease among the children.

Non-notifiable Infectious cases in Schools are reported by Head Teachers and School closure was advised if the average attendance was much affected, but in view of the memorandum recently issued by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education such advice will not be given in the future unless under exceptional circumstances, or unless the present method has an adverse influence on the public health in the area. Last year there was no School closure in the District on account of Infectious Disease.

HOUSING.

General Housing Conditions in the Area:—In the Annual Report for the year 1924 it was stated that "the housing conditions in the District are bad and there is urgent need for the provision of a number of new cottages to house those who are at present living in undesirable or insanitary conditions." The same remarks hold good now, and the houses that are in the course of erection, as part of the Council's

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

scheme in dealing with this state of affairs, are not nearly sufficient in number to meet the needs of the area in which there is a marked shortage of houses. Since 1920, 218 houses have been erected in the District. This number includes 50 houses built by the Council in 1921 in the Addlestone Ward. Following on a Special Report to the Housing Committee in November, 1924, the Council adopted a programme which allowed for the building of at least 90 houses in the ensuing 15 years. Seventy of these houses were to be built in the Chertsey Ward and 20 in the Addlestone Ward, where 50 have been previously erected. It was further decided to proceed at once with the erection of 40 houses in the Chertsey Ward, but this number was subsequently increased by six, and these houses are now approaching completion. There have not been any important changes in population during the past five years, but there are indications that in the near future some of the land that is now, or will be available, will be developed as building estates. Seeing how near the District is to the Greater London area any marked improvement in Railway transit or in arterial roads would almost certainly be accompanied by building developments.

(2) **Overcrowding** :—At the last census it was shown that there were 580 persons living under conditions whereby there were more than two persons to a room. When the census of 1911 was taken there were 477 persons living under those conditions. There was not only an increase in 1921 in the numbers thus living but there was a percentage increase of the total private family population with more than two persons to a room from 3.8 in 1911 to 4.1 in 1921.

At the last census the average number of rooms per person throughout the county of Surrey was 1.29. In the Urban District of Chertsey this room density was 1.25. At the same census there were 16 instances of families of 3 or 4 occupying one room, and 40 instances of families of 4, 5, or 6 occupying two rooms. Overcrowding existed in the area then and it still exists, whether it is measured in terms of more than two persons to a room or in terms of air space whereby there are less than 300 cub. ft. for each person over 10 in a sleeping room, or 400 cub. ft. in a room that is used as a living and sleeping room. Since the end of the year 1924 there have been over 200 applicants for houses in the area and the majority of these are sub-tenants who are living with another family because they have been unable to get houses for themselves.

URBAN DISTRICT OF 'CHERTSEY

No Statutory Notices have been served to abate the nuisance of overcrowding owing to the known want of sufficient housing accommodation in the District. The measures taken by the Council towards meeting this want have already been mentioned. Among the principal cases of overcrowding met with during the year are the following : Three married couples with 9 children occupying a small four-roomed house, 3 married couples with 6 children in a 5-roomed house, 2 married couples and 10 children occupying a 5-roomed house, 2 married couples and 9 children occupying a 5-roomed house, a married couple and 8 children with a married daughter and her two children occupying a 5-roomed house, 2 married couples and 8 children occupying a 5-roomed house, a married couple and 4 children sleeping in one room in a house also occupied by another married couple and child and an adult male lodger, married couple and 8 children with two adult male relatives occupying a house with 3 bedrooms and a living room, a married couple and 10 children occupying a small 4-roomed house, a married couple and 5 children occupying an outhouse, 2 married couples with 6 children occupying a small house with 2 bedrooms, widow with 2 sons and 2 daughters occupying a small cottage of 2 living rooms and a box-room. One or two of these cases have been abated, but the majority are still existing under the conditions mentioned.

(3) **Fitness of houses:**—Chertsey is an old historic town where many of the houses bear the impress of old age with its accompanying disadvantages. There are at least 19 houses in the area occupied and unfit for habitation, of which 17 are in the Chertsey Ward, and there are others on the border line between fitness and unfitness that are hardly worth the expenditure required to remedy their present defects. Apart from these houses the general standard of housing in all the Wards in the area is good and the general character of the defects found from year to year can be seen by reference to the reports of the Sanitary Inspector.

(4) There is no unhealthy area in the District.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1925:—

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :							
(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	49

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses:—

Inspection (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	253
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	188
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	18
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	100

2. Remedy of Defects Without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	106
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers:—

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit:—	
(a) by owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	16
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Statutory Notice:—	
(a) by owners	16
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18, H.T.P.A.,

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply :—**The cows belonging to registered cowkeepers in the area are subjected to quarterly examinations by the Veterinary Inspector (Mr. A. Payne, F.R.C.V.S.) who reports thereon to the Council.

The number of cows examined varied from 367 to 443. On his first examination Mr. Payne reported that the general condition of the cows was good and that there was no sign of disease in any of the herds. On the second inspection one cow presented some symptoms of tuberculosis, but a test with tuberculin proved negative. In the October report it was stated that two cows at a farm presented symptoms of early tuberculosis, and the owner reported the matter to the Police under the Tuberculosis Order 1925, but the symptoms were not definite enough to bring them within the scope of the Order. One cow, at another farm, was isolated on account of Streptococcic Mastitis and, in another herd a cow was found suffering from tuberculosis. This case was reported to the authorities by the Veterinary Surgeon and was dealt with under the Order. At the last quarterly examination 6 cows were suffering from a non-malignant form of Mastitis, and one cow showing symptoms of early tuberculosis was isolated and kept under observation.

A sample of milk taken in July and examined by the Clinical Research Association showed microscopically the presence of some acid fast bacilli having the appearance of Tubercle Bacilli and typical tuberculous lesions followed on inoculation. The Veterinary Inspector was informed of this and on visiting the herd from which the sample was taken he found a cow with marked signs of tuberculosis. This animal was destroyed.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

No licences were granted for the sale of milk under special designations, nor was there any refusal or revocation of registration of milk retailers.

Sixteen samples of milk were submitted to the Clinical Research Association for examination, 10 of which were from milk produced within the area and the remainder from milk brought into the area by rail. The results of the examinations showed that, as in the previous year, the bacillary content of the milk produced in the District was much better than that of the imported milk.

The average number of bacteria per c.c. in the milk produced locally was 30,963, the numbers ranging from a minimum of 4,066 to a maximum of 99,500. *B. Coli* was present in dilutions of 1/10th in three samples and in 1/100th in two samples, but was absent in 1/1000th in all samples.

In the imported milk the number of bacteria per c.c. averaged 70,716 with a minimum of 25,000 and a maximum of 156,500. *B. Coli* was present in dilutions of 1/10th in 5 of the 6 samples, in 1/100th in 3 samples and in 1/1000th in 2 samples.

Particulars of the laboratory reports were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health of the District in which the milk was produced which showed *B. Coli* present in all dilutions, and the local milk vendor was informed as to the nature of the reports.

The following are the numbers of milk vendors on the Register :—

Cowkeepers who are wholesale traders	17
„ „ „ retail purveyors	13
„ „ „ wholesale and retail purveyors ...	2
Retail purveyors only	9
	—
Total	41
	—

(b) **Meat** :—The Sanitary Inspector was appointed by the Council to receive the notices under Articles 8 and 9 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924. No arrangements have been made with respect to Meat Marking. A portion of a carcase of lamb, weighing 27 lbs., was found to be unfit for food and was disposed of by burying. Fifty-nine visits were paid to butchers' shops, etc., but it was not found necessary to serve any notice in respect of Part V of the Regulations.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

There is no public slaughterhouse in the area. The following are the number of private slaughterhouses in use in the area at the dates mentioned :—

			In 1920	January, 1925	December, 1925
Registered	...	...	5	5	5
Licensed	...	...	3	5	5
			—	—	—
		Total	8	10	10
			—	—	—

Other Foods :—The following foods were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption: Tomatoes 100 pounds, haddock 30 stone, greengages 36 pounds. The sanitary condition of the bakehouses in the District is good. These have received 36 visits from the Sanitary Inspector, who has also made inspections of the dwelling houses and stores used by ice-cream vendors, and he reported that the condition of these had been materially improved since the previous year.

The County Council is the Local Authority under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. The following return has been received relating to the samples from the District analysed during the year 1925 :—

Articles		Analysed	Adulterated or Deteriorated	Prosecutions	Convictions
Milk	...	30	—	—	—
Cream	...	3	1	1	—
Butter	...	3	—	—	—
Lard	...	1	—	—	—
Wine	...	1	1	—	—
Spirits	...	6	1	1	—
Drugs	...	2	—	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The area last year was remarkably free from Infectious Diseases. The total number of notifications was only 46, inclusive of 15 notifications of Tuberculosis and 10 of Pneumonia.

The average annual number of notifications during the past five years was 87.

There were 173 cases of Scarlet Fever during the past five years with two deaths, and in the same period there were 85 cases of Diphtheria with 4 deaths.

During 1925 the cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were 8 and 3 respectively.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

There have only been 3 cases of Encephalitis Lethargica in the area since 1920, and two of these proved fatal. No case of this disease has been notified since 1923. Full use is made of the arrangements whereby specimens can be examined bacteriologically by the Clinical Research Association. Reference has already been made to the amount of work done by the Association. This was much less last year than usual, owing to the comparative freedom of the District from Diphtheria or from other diseases exhibiting signs resembling it.

Diphtheria cases are usually removed to the Isolation Hospital except from houses where skilled nursing is provided. In any case occurring at an Elementary School contacts are examined and swabs taken from those children who exhibit any signs or symptoms of a suspicious character. Such children are isolated until examination of the swab, or swabs, taken has proved negative. Up to the present time use has not been made of the Schick Test, either privately or in any of the Institutions in the District. Only 19 cases of Diphtheria have been notified since 1922.

Six hundred and eighteen cases of Non-notifiable Infectious Disease were reported by Head Teachers of Schools in the District.

Mumps occurred during February and March among the Infants attending New Haw School, from June to October in Addlestone, and during June and July in Chertsey. From the point of view of School attendance Mumps is perhaps the disease to be most dreaded if it once gains access to an Infants' School, as it is a common experience to find fresh cases cropping up for months. This is probably due to the long period of incubation, the infectivity of the disease before its nature is recognised, and the mild nature of the attack that is usually found in these outbreaks. No School was closed in the area for Infectious Disease of any kind. Chickenpox cases occurred amongst Addlestone children in June and among children attending Ottershaw School in December.

German Measles was prevalent in Addlestone and Chertsey from April to June, and there was a second outbreak in Chertsey during October.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1925 :—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	8	7	—
Diphtheria	3	3	—
Enteric Fever (inc. Paratyphoid)	*2	2	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Pneumonia	10	2	7
Erysipelas	4	1	—

Notifications and Deaths According to Age-Groups. (The number of Deaths is shown in brackets) :—

Age	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia
Under 1 year				
1—2 years				1 (1)
2—3 "	1			
3—4 "				
4—5 "				
5—10 "	2	1		(1)
10—15 "	3			
15—20 "		1		3
20—35 "	2	1	2	
35—45 "				4 (2)
45—65 "				(2)
65 and over				2 (1)
Totals	8	3	2	10 (7)

* In one case a van dweller was removed from an adjoining District to the Infirmary and Enteric Fever was diagnosed after admission. The other case was one of Paratyphoid B.

Tuberculosis, New cases and Mortality during 1925 :—

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non-Pulmonary M.	Non-Pulmonary F.	Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non Pulmonary M.	Non Pulmonary F.
0 years								
1 "				1			1	
5 "			1					1
10 "	1				1			
15 "	2				2			
20 "	2	2				3	1	
25 "	1	1	1		1			
35 "	1	1						
45 "	2	1			2	1		
55 "	1				2			
65 and upwards								
Totals	10	5	2	1	8	4	2	1

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Notifications had been received prior to death in respect of 10 out of the 12 fatal cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis registered during the year. The deaths of two cases, which had not been notified, occurred in Asylums.

Two fatal cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis had been notified prior to death, but notification was not received in respect of a fatal case that occurred outside the District.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is now carried out by the Surrey County Council.

There have only been four cases of Puerperal Fever in the area, during the past five years, none of which was fatal, and no notification has been received since 1922.

Five cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurred during 1921-1925. Three of these cases were treated at the Infirmary and all cases recovered with vision unimpaired. Four cases of Poliomyelitis have occurred in the last five years, one in 1923, and 3 in the following year. Two of these cases were fatal. There was one case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in 1925, which was treated at home. The child recovered with vision unimpaired.

The following table gives the number of notifications of Infectious Diseases, with the number of deaths therefrom shown in brackets, and the number of deaths from Cancer, Measles, Whooping Cough and Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age), during 1921-1925:—

Year	Notifications (Deaths in brackets)									Number of Deaths			
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric and Paratyphoid	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Encephalitis Lethargica	Cancer	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhea under 2 years
1921	47	47 (3)	— 2	5	8 (5)	3 (5)	1 2 (1)	14	—	—	7		
1922	49 (1)	19 (1)	1 2	6	7 (7)	4 (3)	—	—	28	—	1	1	
1923	30	9	1 —	3	18 (5)	7 (2)	1 1	15	—	2	—		
1924	39 (1)	7	3 —	10	16 (9)	4 (2)	2 —	16	3	—	2		
1925	8	3	2 —	4	15 (12)	3 (3)	1 —	20	1	2	1		
Total	173 (2)	85 (4)	7 4	28	64 (38)	21 (15)	5 3 (1)	93	4	5	11		

Urban District of Walton-on-Thames

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)—6,860.

Population (Census 1921)—14,647.

Population (estimated by Registrar General, 1925)—14,540.

Number of inhabited houses (1921)—3,264.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)—3,405.

Rateable value—£168,828.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£656.

Physical Features and General Character of the Area:—The District is divided into four Wards: Walton, Hersham, Oatlands, and St. George's Hill, with a combined area of 6,860 acres.

It is bounded on the North by the River Thames, which separates it from the County of Middlesex. On its Western boundary it adjoins the Urban District of Weybridge and the Rural District of Chertsey. To the South it has the Rural Districts of Guildford and Epsom, and the River Mole on its Eastern boundary separates it from the Rural District of Epsom and the Urban Districts of Esher and the Dittons, and East and West Molesey.

The District is watered by the Rivers Thames and Mole. The highest point in the District is at Cæsar's Camp, on St. George's Hill, which is 255 feet above sea level. The lowest point is at the small dip in the towing path by the River Thames East of Sunbury Lock, at the North-Eastern extremity of the District, which is 25 feet above sea level. The level of the greatest part of the Thames towing path is about 31 feet, and the heights of the normal water levels of the River Thames and Mole are about 28 feet and 43 feet above sea level respectively.

The approximate heights above sea level of the streets in the Walton Ward are from 40 to 55 feet, in the Hersham Ward 48 to 53 feet, and in the Oatlands Ward 92 to 115 feet. In the St. George's Hill Ward the land is at a higher level.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

In the last severe flood with the exception of about 150 yards of the Hersham-Esher Road, on the bank of the River Mole, which was covered with water to a depth of a few inches during one afternoon and evening, not a single road or house in the District was flooded, and there were only a few low-lying meadows on the banks of the rivers which were covered with flood water. The Council endeavoured to procure bye-laws that would prevent the building of any houses for residential purposes on these low-lying sites, but their application to the Ministry of Health was unsuccessful. Dwelling houses on these sites are erected on piers.

Geologically the formation consists in the highest part of St. George's Hill of gravel and sand of doubtful age and origin, but the greatest area in this part of the District belongs to the Lower Bagshot Sands formation, a small portion only belonging to the Bracklesham Beds. Apart from these formations the District consists of gravel and sand, together with a certain amount of alluvium along the courses of the Rivers Thames and Mole.

The District adjoins the Greater London Area. In view of this and of the steady increase of building the Council has rightly considered it desirable that provision should be made for permanent open spaces. According to information supplied by the Surveyor the open spaces at present consist of the following:—Oatlands Park Recreation Ground, 5.75 acres; Recreation Ground at Elm Grove, Walton, 12 acres; Recreation Ground in Terrace Road, $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres; ground for allotments in Terrace Road, 4.12 acres; Hersham Green, 3.072 acres; Back Green, Hersham, 2.128 acres; open spaces on Housing Site, 3.133 acres; Lower Green, Back Green and Ashley Road, 1.43 acres. In addition to these spaces there are 62 acres of war time allotments and 200 acres of Poor's allotments.

The Council has passed a resolution to adopt a Town Planning Scheme, and work in connexion with this is now in progress.

Social conditions Including the Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants:—At the last census the density of population was 2.1 persons per acre as compared with 2.0 persons per acre throughout the County of Surrey. There were 1.33 rooms per person in private families (County 1.29), there were 5.80 rooms per dwelling (County 5.84), and the families per dwelling were 1.04 (County 1.11). The percentage increase in dwellings between 1911 and 1921 was 23.1 (County 12.6).

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

The chief industries in the District are associated with Agriculture, Market and Private Gardening, the Manufacture of Dental Instruments, Motor Works, and Mechanical Engineering.

At the census of 1921, 14 per cent. of the population above 12 years of age were employed in personal service, 6 per cent. in agriculture, nearly 6 per cent. in commercial and financial occupations, 3.9 per cent. as transport workers, 3.8 per cent. as metal workers, 3.3 per cent. as typists, clerks, etc., and 3 per cent. in some professional occupation.

1,380 females, equivalent to 20 per cent. of the female population above 12 years of age, were employed as domestic servants; 462 males, equivalent to 9 per cent. of the male population above 12 years of age, were employed as gardeners, and 160 males, equivalent to 3 per cent. of the male population were employed as agricultural labourers.

VITAL STATISTICS.

		M	F	Total	
Births	Legitimate	106	100	206	Birth-rate 14.7
	Illegitimate	4	5	9	
Deaths	...	...	...	142	Death-rate 9.7

(Corrected Death-rate, 8.35)

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:—Legitimate, 4; Illegitimate, 0. Total, 4.

Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births:—18.6.

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, Childbirth:—From sepsis, nil; from other causes, nil.

Deaths from Tuberculosis:—Pulmonary, 6; Non-pulmonary, 1; Total, 7.

Deaths from Cancer:—Males, 8; Females, 11; Total, 19

Deaths from Measles (all ages):—Nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages):—Nil.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age):—Nil.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council:—(1) Tuberculosis, by the County Council; (2) Maternity, by the County Council; (3) Children—The County Council has made arrangements for the Hospital treatment of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and for Hospital or Sanatorium treatment of children of school age; (4) Fever, by the District Council jointly with

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

the Rural District Council of Chertsey and the Urban District Councils of Chertsey, Weybridge, and Windlesham; (5) Smallpox by the County Council (6) Union Infirmary at Ottershaw by Board of Guardians. There is a Cottage Hospital in the District, situated in the Walton Ward and supported by voluntary contributions. An X-Ray Department is attached to this Hospital. There is no Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, or homeless children in the area.

Ambulance Facilities:—(a) For Infectious Cases—A motor ambulance is supplied by the Joint Isolation Hospital Committee; (b) For Non-infectious and Accident Cases—No special provision has been made for such cases, but a motor ambulance kept in an adjoining District is generally available.

Clinics and Treatment Centres:—There are Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at Walton and Hersham within the District and the Centre at Weybridge may be utilised by residents in the Oatlands Ward. These Centres are in part maintained by the County Council and in part from subscriptions raised locally by the Ladies' Committee. Tuberculosis Dispensaries are provided by the County Council. Those at Kingston, Weybridge, and Woking, are the most conveniently situated for residents in the Walton area.

Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases, available for residents, have been provided by the County Council, those at Guildford and Richmond being nearest to the District, but persons can also obtain treatment at the Out-patient Departments or in the wards of most of the London Hospitals.

Public Health officers of the Local Authority:—The Sanitary Inspector is also Superintendent of the Collection and Disposal of House Refuse, Petroleum Inspector, Inspector of Dairies and Cowsheds, Inspector under the Factories (Misdescription) Act 1913, and Inspector under the Housing Act. The part time services of a shorthand-typist are provided for the Inspector's Office.

The Veterinary Surgeon (A. Payne, F.R.C.V.S.) is a part time official.

The Health Visitor is appointed by the County Council, and her work is supervised by the County M.O.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for other Districts, and he is also Medical Officer at the Isolation Hospital.

The District Council receives grants of one half of the salaries paid to the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

Professional Nursing in the Home:—(a) General—Nurses are provided for in the Walton, Hersham and Oatlands Wards by funds raised from private subscriptions; (b) For Infectious Diseases—No special provision has been made for treating cases of Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases, but the Council has authorised the provision of nursing assistance for patients suffering from Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, who cannot be removed to the Isolation Hospital on account of lack of accommodation there.

Midwives are neither employed nor subsidised by the District Council. Their work is supervised by the County Council.

Laboratory Work:—Monthly analyses (chemical and bacteriological) are made of samples of water supplied by the West Surrey Water Company.

Bacteriological examinations of material from suspected cases of infectious disease are undertaken by the Clinical Research Association. During the year a positive result was obtained in 4 out of 28 cases of suspected Diphtheria, and in 4 out of 19 cases of suspected Tuberculosis. Diphtheria anti-toxin is provided free of charge in certain cases.

Examinations of milk samples are undertaken by the Clinical Research Association.

Adoptive Acts and Bye-laws in Force in the District:—

Public Health (Water) Act 1878	...	...	...	...	adopted	1895
„ „ Acts Amendment Act 1890	...	...	...	„		1895
Private Street Works Act 1892	...	...	...	„		1895
Parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907				„		1909
Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings				„		1913
„ „ „ „ Nuisances	...	...	...	„		1894
„ „ „ „ Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	„		1894
„ „ „ „ Common Lodging Houses				„		1894
„ „ „ „ Tents, Vans, and Sheds	...			„		1899
„ „ „ „ Hackney Carriages	...	...		„		1899
Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds, and						
			Milkshops	„		1900

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water:—The Urban Districts of Walton-on-Thames, Weybridge, and Chertsey, together with the Parish of Byfleet in the Rural District of Chertsey, are within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

Company, whose works are situated on the banks of the River Thames in the Walton District, the intake being obtained a short distance above Walton Bridge. A sample of water is as a rule taken every month, from one or other of the Districts above mentioned, and is submitted to Drs. S. and E. Rideal for their analysis and report. The majority of these reports have been very satisfactory for a number of years, but last year the condition of the water gave rise to considerable anxiety, and necessitated the adoption by the Water Company of a process of chlorination in order to safeguard the consumers as much as possible from risks of water borne disease.

On December 23rd, 1924, Dr. Eric Rideal reported on a sample of water, taken from Chertsey, that it was of indifferent quality. On January 21st, another sample from Chertsey was analysed by Dr. Eric Rideal, who reported later that he was of the opinion that the water had been deteriorating for some time and could not be considered suitable for public consumption in its present condition. The bacteriological examination he had made showed 70 organisms per c.c. which is certainly not an excessive count, but Coli organisms were present in 1 c.c. The Chertsey Urban District Council at once took the matter up with the Water Company, who wrote, on March 6th, regretting the unsatisfactory condition of the water, the deterioration of which they ascribed to the Thames Valley floods and the inadequate sanitary arrangements of the bungalows erected on both banks of the Thames and on the islands above the intake.

The Walton-on-Thames Urban District Council wrote to the Ministry of Health, in March, drawing their attention to the unsatisfactory results of the water analyses made on behalf of the Local Authorities and to the defence put forward by the Water Company.

Although Coli organisms were present in 6 of the 13 samples examined by Dr. Eric Rideal, on behalf of the Local Authorities, they were never present in such excess as in the sample taken in January. This was probably due to the beneficial effects of chlorination which was then carried out and subsequently maintained by the Water Company.

The following table shows the results of the bacteriological examinations and chemical analyses made during the past year and in January of the present year:—

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

Reports on Bacterial Examinations of the West Surrey Water Company's Water

Date and place when Sample was taken	Jan. 21st 1925 Chertsey	Mar. 17th 1925 Weybridge	Apr. 6th 1925 Walton	Apr. 22nd 1925 Byfleet	May 27th 1925 Chertsey	June 25th 1925 Weybridge	July 6th 1925 Weybridge	July 15th 1925 Walton	Sept. 2nd 1925 Chertsey	Sept. 25th 1925 Byfleet	Oct. 14th 1925 Walton	Nov. 11th 1925 Chertsey	Dec. 15th 1925 Weybridge	Jan. 29th 1926 Walton
Organisms per c.c. at 20° C	70	Several hundreds	A large number	A large number	70	70	150	Not stated	12	Several hundreds	20	60	500	120
Organisms per c.c. at 20° C R L	4	Num- erous	A large number	10	3	5	5	Not stated	2	A large number	1	6	12	12
Organisms per c.c. at 37.5° C	20	Several hundreds	A large number	Num- crous	Num- erous	Several hundreds	40	4	3	Several hundreds	Less than 1	20	7	60
Coli Organisms	Present in 1 c.c.	Absent from 40 c.c.	Present in 10 c.c.	Absent from 40 c.c.	Absent from 40 c.c.	Present in 5 c.c.	Present in 5 c.c.	Absent from 40 c.c.	Absent from 40 c.c.	Present in 20 c.c.	Absent from 40 c.c.	Present in 10 c.c.	Absent from 40 c.c.	Absent from 40 c.c.

Chemical Analysis in parts per 100,000

Free Ammonia	0.020	0.0084	0.004	0.0024	0.001	0.0018	0.0022	0.013	0.016	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.024	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0275	0.015	0.006	0.0044	0.0015	0.03	0.03	0.012	0.005	0.013	0.013	0.009	0.016	0.009
Oxygen Consumed	0.321	0.266	0.102	0.093	0.121	0.154	0.125	0.061	0.137	0.076	0.157	0.237	0.132	0.26

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

The Water Company was informed of the results of the various analyses made on behalf of the Local Authorities, and they in turn furnished copies of analyses made on their behalf by Drs. Thresh and Beale. By special request the Company agreed to have analyses made every week from August to October and to forward the analysts' reports for the benefit of the Authorities concerned. Nineteen analytical reports were received from the Company of water as supplied by them and in addition three reports were made after examinations of the river water before treatment.

On May 11th examinations of the water before and after treatment showed that in the river water B.Coli was present in 0.01 c.c. and B. Enteritidis Sporogenes in 20 c.c., whereas in the filtered and treated water both organisms were absent in 100 c.c.

On other occasions also, Drs. Thresh and Beale commented on the bad condition of the river water, and on the marked improvement effected by chlorination and filtration.

Numerous visits were made to the works, where the Company's Engineer was at all times ready to afford information as to the works then in progress and those contemplated by the Company in order to ensure that the water would be so effectually treated in the future as to be at all times pure and wholesome for a public supply. The work carried out by the Company during the year consisted in emptying and cleansing the large subsidence reservoirs and in renewing all the filter beds, and making material alterations in two of them and in providing a chlorinating plant. This plant is only of a temporary nature and the Company proposed applying to the Ministry of Health to obtain Powers, amongst other things, for the erection of a permanent chlorinating plant, and for providing additional filtering installation. As a result of action on the part of the Walton Urban District Council, the Company agreed to insert the following clause in their application to the Ministry.—“The Company shall provide instal and maintain in a satisfactory working condition additional plant for the purification of the water to be supplied to the consumers within the area of supply. The additional plant shall consist of efficient and up to date filtering apparatus, chlorinating apparatus and appliances and works incidental thereto as shall at all times render the water pure and wholesome for domestic consumption and to the satisfaction of the Minister of Health. The Company shall apply the first moneys to be raised under the powers of this Order in providing and installing the said additional plant.”

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

Drainage and Sewerage :—The sewage scheme for the Walton and Hersham Wards provides for the flow of sewage by gravitation to pumping plant at outfalls situated at Weylands and Apps Court. The Oatlands Ward forms part of the Weybridge and Oatlands Joint Drainage District. By agreement between the District Councils, houses in St. George's Hill Ward are connected either with the sewage system of the Weybridge Urban District or with the sewage system of the Parishes of Byfleet and Pyrford in the Rural District of Chertsey. Considerable improvement has been effected at the Weylands Outfall site, with the view of bringing the effluent up to the standard required by the Rivers Purification Acts, by the provision of a scheme of percolating filters. The first of these filters has been worked continuously for the past 12 months and the second has been recently completed and brought into operation. The scheme has been formulated by the Surveyor, Mr. R. Wilds, and the work is being carried out under his supervision by direct labour. The scheme provides for the construction of a battery of 4 filters, each of which will be 80 feet in diameter and 5 feet in depth, and further provision has been made for an extension of this work by the construction of a second battery of four filters when this is required to deal with any marked increase of the volume of sewage in the future. The estimated population served by the Weylands works is 8,000 persons, the dry weather flow being about 240,000 gallons a day. The sewage receives preliminary treatment in tanks by chemical precipitation, the effluent being then passed on to the percolating filters and subsequently treated by broad irrigation on the land. It is considered that the first battery of four filters will be amply sufficient for the needs of the area served for some years to come if the increase of population is maintained at the present rate.

Samples of raw sewage and of the effluent from the first percolating filter have been submitted to Drs. Rideal for their analysis. These analyses were extremely good, as they showed that a high percentage of purification had been effected and the reports stated that the effluents were satisfactory and complied fully with the requirements laid down by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal.

Closet Accommodation :—There are 75 pail closets and 138 cess-pools connected to the drains of 94 houses. All other houses in the area are connected with the main sewerage system.

Scavenging :—At the present time three 1-ton Ford motor vans and four horses with carts are employed for the collection of house refuse. The first motor van was purchased in January 1924, the second in May 1925, and the third in September 1925.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

The following figures give the cost of motor and the work done with it during the first two years:—

1924	1925
Cost of Van, £179 10s. 0d.	
Mileage, 6139	5938
Tons carried, 1056	1085
Number of house collections made, 27393	34093
Petrol consumed, 743 gals. costing - £59 8 5	732 gals. costing £48 16 0
Oil consumed, 27 gals. costing - 3 9 7	23 „ „ 1 9 10
Repairs - - 7 15 0	10 0 8
Licence - - 16 0 0	16 0 0
Insurance - - 9 0 0	9 0 0
Total 95 13 0	Total £85 6 6

The following particulars show the amount of scavenging work carried out during the year:—

Number of Loads of Refuse Removed:—

First Quarter ...	1359
Second Quarter ...	1336
Third Quarter ...	1346
Fourth Quarter ...	1364

Number of Cesspools Emptied:—

First Quarter ...	27
Second Quarter ...	28
Third Quarter ...	20
Fourth Quarter ...	24
	—
	119
	—

Number of Loads:—

First Quarter ...	140
Second Quarter ...	176
Third Quarter ...	98
Fourth Quarter ...	121
	—
	535
	—

Number of Tubs and Pails Emptied:— Number of Loads:—

First Quarter ...	192	First Quarter ...	14
Second Quarter ...	192	Second Quarter ...	14
Third Quarter ...	192	Third Quarter ...	14
Fourth Quarter ...	192	Fourth Quarter ...	14
	—		—
	768		56
	—		—

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

Salvage:—

By sale of bottles and rags	18	7	4
By sale of unsound meat	3	0	1
	<hr/>		
Total	£21	7	5
	<hr/>		

House refuse was removed last year to a site off Burhill Road, where it was deposited in disused gravel pits. One of these deposits accidentally caught fire and the smell from the burning refuse gave rise to complaints from residents living near the site. This site has been utilised as a refuse “dump” for the last 24 years, but the Sanitary Inspector is of the opinion that it will not be available for more than a year or two longer. In consequence of this, representatives from the Council attended a conference in Chertsey of some of the adjoining Local Authorities to discuss the feasibility of a combined scheme for the destruction of house refuse. A local Committee also inspected certain areas in the District in order to find, if possible, a suitable site for the deposition of refuse, but so far no site has been selected.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Record of Nuisances Found and Abated for the Year Ending December 31st, 1925:—

	P.H.A. 1875	H.T.P.A 1909
Inspections, re-inspections and house-to-house inspections	1255	358
Nuisances reported	1175	680
Nuisances abated	1058	538
Letters written		116
Letters received		261
Visits paid to infected houses		41
Rooms disinfected		28
Van dwellings inspected		10
There are:—		
21 Factories	to which	96 visits were paid
38 Workshops	„	78 „ „ „
20 Workplaces	„	56 „ „ „
10 Bakehouses	„	37 „ „ „
10 Cowsheds	„	65 „ „ „
4 Dairies	„	36 „ „ „
7 Piggeries	„	70 „ „ „
5 Slaughterhouses	„	66 „ „ „

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

Eleven notices were given to remedy certain minor defects at the various workshops, etc., all of which were carried out.

Inspections of Shops where food is stored or exposed for sale 273
Statutory Notices served and complied with 108

	P.H.A. 1875 Nuisances		H.T.P.A. 1909 Nuisances	
	existing at end of year	abated during year	existing at end of year	abated during year
Roofs, defective	8	53	6	41
Eavesguttering, want of	1	2	—	—
„ defective	14	38	6	26
Rainwater pipes, want of	2	3	—	—
„ „ defective	12	38	—	8
Chimneys, brickwork defective ...	—	—	—	—
Walls, external, wet	3	18	17	21
„ dampcourses, want of ...	—	—	—	—
„ brickwork absorbent	2	4	1	3
„ cement plinths, defective ...	—	—	—	—
„ concrete apron pieces, want of	—	—	—	—
„ pointing, defective	2	3	—	4
„ soil above dampcourse ...	—	3	—	2
Brick piers built to support floors	—	—	—	—
Doors, defective	1	—	—	—
„ sills, jambs-posts, lintels, defective	1	1	—	—
Windows, reveals and sills, defective	2	4	—	6
„ sashes, defective	8	20	—	10
„ casements, defective	—	—	—	—
Rooms verminous	—	3	—	—
„ ceilings, dirty	20	160	46	167
„ ceilings, defective	2	7	3	9
„ walls, dirty	12	151	38	152
„ walls, plastering defective ...	4	9	1	14
„ floorboards, defective	2	6	—	12
„ floor joists, defective	1	2	—	—
„ floors, want of concrete under	—	—	—	—
„ floors, want of ventila- tion under	—	—	—	—
„ cement and solid floors, defective	4	16	—	11

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

	P.H.A. 1875 Nuisances		H.T.P.A. 1909 Nuisances	
	existing at end of year	abated during year	existing at end of year	abated during year
Rooms, brick floors replaced by				
wooden	—	—	—	—
,, grates, defective ...	1	6	1	1
Staircases, woodwork defective ...	1	2	—	1
Sculleries, sinks, want of ...	—	2	—	—
,, ,, defective ...	—	4	—	—
,, ,, York stone ...	—	2	—	—
,, ,, grids, want of ...	2	9	—	—
,, ,, waste-pipes defect.	—	3	—	—
,, coppers, defective ...	1	2	—	3
Pantries, ventilation, want of ...	—	—	—	—
,, walls and ceilings dirty	—	—	—	—
Water-closets, want of, additional				
and conversions	—	1	—	—
,, defective ...	—	—	—	—
,, floors defective ...	—	2	—	—
,, walls defective ...	1	2	—	—
,, doors defective ...	2	2	—	—
,, ventilation, want of,				
and insufficient	—	—	—	—
,, seats defective ...	—	2	—	3
,, pans defective ...	2	6	—	3
,, pans foul ...	—	35	—	7
,, traps defective ...	—	2	—	—
,, water supplies, want of	—	2	—	—
,, waste-preventers,				
want of	—	2	—	—
,, ,, defective	8	29	3	18
,, flush-pipes defective ...	—	1	—	—
Drains, want of ...	—	7	—	—
,, defective ...	—	20	—	—
,, stopped ...	—	43	—	—
,, disconnecting traps, want of	—	2	—	—
,, fresh-air inlets, want of	—	3	—	—
,, fresh-air inlets, defective	3	14	3	4
,, manholes, want of ...	—	15	—	—
,, manholes, interiors defective	—	6	—	—
,, manhole covers defective	—	3	—	3
,, manholes foul ...	—	60	—	—

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

				P.H.A. 1875 Nuisances		H.T.P.A. 1909 Nuisances	
				existing at end of year	abated during year	existing at end of year	abated during year
Drains,	soil gullies, want of	...	...	—	8	—	—
„	soil gullies, defective	...	...	—	10	—	—
„	gully kerbs, defective	...	...	1	4	—	5
„	gullies, grids, want of	...	...	—	—	—	—
„	ventilation to, want of	...	...	—	5	—	—
„	ventilation to, insufficient	...	...	—	—	—	—
„	ventilation shafts, defective	...	...	—	10	—	3
„	soil-pipes defective	...	...	—	7	—	—
„	laid (new)	...	...	1075 ft.			
„	water tested	...	...	1075 ft.			
Dustbins,	want of	...	...	10	87	3	15
„	defective	...	...	6	12	—	9
Yards,	paving, want of	...	...	1	4	—	4
„	„ defective	...	...	3	6	—	10
„	„ foul	...	...	—	26	—	—
Soakaways for rainwater,	want of	...	...	—	8	—	7
„	„ „ defective	...	...	—	—	—	—
Stables, drains, inside	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
„	manure accumulations	...	...	—	8	—	—
Urinals, foul	...	...	...	—	4	—	—
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	—	2	—	—
Refuse accumulation	...	...	...	—	18	—	—

Factories and Workshops:—There are 21 factories and 38 workshops on the Register. Included among the workshops are 10 bake-houses and 7 laundries. Among the factories there are 1 laundry, 1 butter factory, 2 establishments for making sausages, and 1 for pasteurising and bottling milk.

Two hundred and forty-eight visits were made to factories and workshops. The following nuisances found were abated on receipt of notices:—Want of cleanliness, 3; unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation, 4; other nuisances, 4.

Smoke Abatement:—No nuisance from smoke was found during the year.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations:—No offensive trade has been established in the District, there are no underground sleeping rooms, it is not visited by

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

hop-pickers, and the tents or vans occasionally used by temporary farm hands can be dealt with under existing Bye-laws. There is no common lodging house in the District.

Schools :—There are three Public Elementary Schools in the Walton Ward, two in the Hersham Ward and one in the Oatlands Ward. The water supply for all the schools is obtained from the West Surrey Water Company's mains, and the latrines are connected to the main sewerage system of the District.

In all cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease among school children notice is sent to the Head Teacher of the school affected, with information as to the removal to Hospital or otherwise of the patient. A similar notice is sent if a school child, though not affected, is living in a house where a case such as Scarlet Fever, etc., has occurred. Head Teachers are also advised as to the result of the examinations of swabs taken from Diphtheria contact cases. On the occurrence of cases of Infectious Disease, such as Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, affecting school children the school is visited, contacts examined and swabs taken where it appears that such a course is advisable. The school registers are also examined in order to find out the number of absentees and the cause of absence. Home visits are then made to any doubtful case. Home visits are also made at the request of the Head Teacher, School Nurse, or School Attendance Officer.

As a result of the Memorandum issued last year jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education, no school in the District was closed by order of the District Council.

HOUSING.

(1) **General Housing Conditions in the Area :—**The demand for them proves the shortage of cottages in the District, even if the further proof was not forthcoming of the difficulty in getting unfit houses vacated or overcrowding abated owing to lack of other accommodation. The Council has had 170 applications for houses and they have taken steps towards meeting the present shortage by building 16 houses, which are now in course of erection, and by having 50 additional houses erected this year. When these have been completed the Council will have provided 130 houses for their area.

No very important changes have taken place in the population during the past five years, but that there has been a steady increase in the number of inhabitants during that period is evident from the amount of building that has taken place from year to year. During

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

the years 1921-1925, 354 houses have been erected, the numbers built in each year being as follows: 1921, 78; 1922, 39; 1923, 41; 1924, 75; 1925, 121.

(2) **Overcrowding:**—There are a number of cases in the area of overcrowding either by two or more families sharing a cottage or by more than two persons occupying the same room, or by rooms or premises not affording at least 300 cubic feet of air space to each occupant over 10 years of age.

Two families most frequently occupy the same cottage because of the difficulty in obtaining separate houses or from the inability of either family to pay the whole rent of a house. The main cause of this overcrowding is the cost of building and the resultant deficiency in the numbers of new houses available for the working classes. The District Council is endeavouring to overcome a part of this deficiency by the building of the houses to which reference has previously been made, but it is probable that the number to be erected will not be sufficient to meet the needs or the requirements of the area, and that the question of providing additional houses will have to be considered. Sixty-five instances of overcrowding were found last year, and 25 of these cases were abated. Some of the principal cases of overcrowding noticed last year were the following:—Two instances of 4 families occupying one house; parents and 6 children occupying premises with two rooms, each room having about 800 cubic feet of air space. In this case the bedroom was occupied by the parents and 5 of the children, the other child sleeping in the living room; parents and 3 children sleeping in one room; parents and 5 children occupying a bedroom with about 800 cubic feet air space; parents and 5 children occupying premises with two rooms. They all slept in the bedroom which has about 850 cubic feet air space; parents and 6 children in one bedroom; parents and 3 children in a two-roomed cottage, all sleeping in one room; parents and 5 children, two over 10, occupying two small bedrooms. Two other children belonging to this family have to sleep out. In most of the cases enumerated above the nuisance from overcrowding has been abated.

(3) **Fitness of Houses:**—The general standard of housing in the area is good, but there are a certain number of old houses which are unfit by reason of damp walls and defective roofs. Nuisances from broken plastering of walls, defective floors and dirty walls and ceilings occur in houses that are structurally good but are not properly cared for by the tenants, and not sufficiently well supervised by the

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

owners. This class of property demands frequent visits from the Sanitary Inspector, and the nature of the defects found by him last year are given in his report on the Sanitary Inspection of the area.

Seven representations were made under the Housing Act 1925, Section 9, in respect of one house in the Hersham Ward and six houses in the Walton Ward and Closing Orders were issued by the Council. There is no unhealthy area in the District.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1925:—

Number of new houses erected during the year:

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:							
(1) by the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(2) by other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	31

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses:—

Inspection (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	424
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 or 1925	...	...	...	...	...	106
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	13
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	378

2. Remedy of Defects Without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	295
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers:—

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit:—						
(a) by owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil
---	-----

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	108
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Statutory Notice:—	
(a) by owners	108
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act 1925:—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	7
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	7
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit ...	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	Nil
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply**:—The following are the numbers of Milk Vendors on the Register:—

Cowkeepers who are wholesale traders only	5
" " " " " " and retail purveyors	Nil
" " " retail purveyors only	5
Retail purveyors	4

Cows belonging to registered cowkeepers in the District are examined quarterly by the Veterinary Inspector, who reports to the Council as to the condition and health of the cows and what action, if any, he has taken. Any cow isolated on his instructions is kept under observation by him, and milk from such a cow is not used for human consumption. At each general inspection the number of cows

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

examined varied from 156 to 180. In the first report for the year it was stated that 3 cows were isolated on account of Johnes disease, 2 cows were quarantined on account of suspected tuberculosis, and 2 cows suffering from tuberculosis were destroyed. The Tuberculosis Order 1925 came into operation on September 1st, and in his October report the Inspector stated that one cow suffering from tuberculosis had been reported to the Authority and dealt with under the recent Order. At the last quarterly examination 180 cows were inspected and were all found to be in good condition.

Eight samples of milk were taken during the year, from various vendors, and were submitted to the Clinical Research Association for examination. The number of bacteria per c.c. varied from a maximum of 125,500 to a minimum of 11,833, the average of all samples being 37,520. In one sample *B. Coli* was present in dilutions of 1/10th and 1/100th, in two samples it was present in 1/10th and absent in other dilutions, and in the remaining samples it was absent in all dilutions. Microscopical examinations from the centrifugalised deposits of all samples were satisfactory, and experimental inoculations gave negative results for tuberculous infection.

One licence was granted for the sale of pasteurised milk.

A large establishment has recently been built in Walton for the purpose of pasteurising and bottling milk that is produced in the District and purchased from farms in other parts of the country.

The hot water system of pasteurisation is made use of, the process taking 35 minutes. The types of apparatus employed consist of Enock's clarifier, pasteuriser and holder.

Samples of raw milk are examined daily for butter fat content, and at variable times samples are submitted to bacteriological examination. In addition, samples are taken hourly from the bottle filler, and two samples a day are taken from the cooler to be examined for butter fat content. Samples of milk for distribution are taken about every fortnight for bacteriological examination.

Bottles are washed and sterilised in a super-heater at a temperature of 400 F. The washing machine for bottles is "Enock's." The bottle filler is a Bratby Hinchcliffe machine. All churns received from farms are washed and sterilised before they are returned. Every care is exercised at the establishment to ensure the distribution of a high grade milk, and the chemical and bacteriological findings have been very satisfactory.

There has not been any refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

(b) **Meat:**—The Sanitary Inspector holds the Special Certificate for Meat Inspection and he was appointed by the Council to receive the Notices under Articles 8 and 9 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924. The requirements of Article II were complied with. No arrangement was made for meat marking.

Two hundred and seventy-three inspections were made and the following quantities of food stuffs were surrendered to the Sanitary Inspector and destroyed:—Beef, 7,277 lbs.; lamb, 165 lbs.; mutton, 524 lbs.; tripe, 280 lbs.; cod, 188 lbs.

Slaughterhouses in the District, all of which are privately owned, are frequently inspected at the time of slaughter. The following are the number of private slaughterhouses in use in the area at the dates mentioned:—

			In 1920	In January, 1925	In December, 1925
Registered	...	...	5	3	3
Licensed	...	...	1	1	2
			—	—	—
	Total		6	4	5
			—	—	—

Condemned meat is disposed of to the Smithfield Animal Products Company for destruction at their works at Stratford, London, E.

All stalls, shops, stores and vehicles are inspected from time to time to ascertain if the provisions of the Meat Regulations are complied with.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts:—The Surrey County Council is the Local Authority under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and the following return has been received relating to samples analysed during the year 1925:—

			Analysed	Adulterated or Deteriorated	Prosecutions	Convictions
Milk	...	...	15	2	1	1
Preserved Cream	...	...	2	—	—	—
Butter	...	...	14	—	—	—
Cheese	...	...	4	—	—	—
Coffee	...	...	1	—	—	—
Other articles	...	...	4	—	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease of all kinds in the area during the past 5 years was 385, the number varying from 153 in 1922 to 44 in 1924. The number notified last year was 48.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

Apart from an epidemic of Scarlet Fever in the autumn of 1922, there has not been anything noteworthy in connexion with Infectious Diseases, unless perhaps it is the comparative freedom from such diseases the area has enjoyed for many years.

Scarlet Fever accounts for the largest number of notifiable cases, but the mild character of the disease is shown by the fact that there was only one death among the 234 cases that were notified during the past five years. It was in fact owing to the mild character of the disease that there were such a number of cases in 1922, as most of the patients did not suffer from anything more than a slight malaise and in several instances the parents neither sought medical advice nor took any precautions to prevent the extension of what in their opinion was only "a slight cold." In the course of this outbreak the District Council provided home nursing assistance for two patients who could not be removed to the Isolation Hospital on account of lack of accommodation there.

Diphtheria cases have only averaged 9 a year, the numbers in the last five years ranging from a maximum of 19 in 1922 to a minimum of 1 in 1925. Two of the 48 cases notified during this period were fatal. The Schick and Dick tests have not been utilised. Seven cases of Encephalitis Lethargica have been notified since 1920, but in one of these cases there was an error in diagnosis. Three cases were notified in 1921, two of them fatal, and two fatal cases occurred last year, one of these not having been notified prior to death, as the nature of the disease from which the patient had been suffering was not ascertained until after a post-mortem examination had been made. Suspected cases of Smallpox have been reported and examined, but no case of this disease has occurred in the District during the period under review. No vaccinations have been carried out by the Medical Officer of Health.

208 notifications were received from Head Teachers in respect of Non-notifiable Infectious Cases among children attending the Elementary Schools. Only 9 of such notifications were received during the first three months of the year. The incidence of Chickenpox and German Measles was marked during May and June in the Walton and Oatlands Schools, of Measles during June and July among the children attending Walton and East Walton Schools, and the children attending East Walton Infants' School suffered very heavily from October to December from an epidemic of Mumps, but in no instance was any school closed by order of the District Council.

Medical practitioners in the area are supplied with outfits in order that they can obtain material from suspected cases of Diphtheria, Enteric or Paratyphoid Fevers, or Tuberculosis for forwarding to the

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

Clinical Research Association for examination and report. A supply of Diphtheria anti-toxin is kept at the Cottage Hospital, Walton, and is available, free of charge, for use of poorer patients, by any medical practitioner.

Home contacts of patients suffering from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, etc., are as a rule examined by the Medical Officer of Health, who also visits any school affected, examines contacts there, and, in the case of an inspection on account of Diphtheria, takes swabs from any suspected case, such case being excluded from school attendance until the report of the swab examination has been received. Where disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is required these articles are removed by motor-van to the disinfecting station for the combined districts at the Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw. Premises are disinfected by one of the Hospital Staff or by the Sanitary Inspector.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1925 :—

Disease	Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	24	14	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	1	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	2
Anterior Polio Myelitis	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	—	—

Notifications and Deaths According to Age-Groups. (The number of Deaths is shown in brackets) :—

Age	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Polio Myelitis
Under 1 year						
1—2 years						
2—3 "	3					
3—4 "	3					
4—5 "						
5—10 "	12			1		
10—15 "	5					
15—20 "	1					
20—35 "		1			1 (1)	
35—45 "					(1)	
45—65 "				(1)		
65 and over				(3)		
Totals	24	1	0	1 (4)	1 (2)	0

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

Tuberculosis :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non-Pulmonary M.	Non-Pulmonary F.	Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non-Pulmonary M.	Non-Pulmonary F.
0 years								
1 "								
5 "								
10 "			1	1				
15 "	1					1		
20 "	1							
25 "	3	3				2		1
35 "	3	2			2			
45 "	1				1			
55 "								
65 and upwards								
Totals	9	5	1	1	3	3	0	1

Notifications were received prior to death in respect of all the fatal cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The fatal case of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred in an Asylum and had not been notified.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes are carried out by the Surrey County Council, the local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act.

No case of Puerperal Fever has been notified in the District during the past five years. During the same period there have been 4 cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis, 3 in 1921 in which year there were a number of cases in an adjoining District and 1 in 1924.

One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified in 1921, and recovered with vision unimpaired, and in one case notified last year the patient continues to receive Hospital treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1925 :—Case notified, 1; Treated in Hospital, 1; Vision impaired, 1.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

The following table gives the number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases, with the number of deaths therefrom shown in brackets, and the number of deaths from Cancer, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age), during the years 1921-1925:—

Year	Notifications (Deaths in Brackets)									Deaths			
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric and Paratyphoid	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Encephalitis Lethargica	Cancer	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea under 2 years
1921	68 (1)	7	3	—	—	7 (1)	3 (3)	1	2 (1)	24	—	1	1
1922	116	19	2	—	2	12 (10)	2	—	—	23	—	—	1
1923	14	13 (2)	2	—	3	10 (8)	— (2)	—	1	16	3	3	—
1924	12	5	1	—	—	12 (14)	8 (3)	—	3 (1)	22	—	—	—
1925	24	1	—	—	4	14 (6)	2 (1)	1	1 (2)	19	—	—	—
Total	234 (1)	45 (2)	8	0	9	55 (39)	15 (9)	2	7 +	104	3	4	2

Urban District of Weybridge

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)—1371.

Population (census 1921)—6,688.

Population 1925, as estimated by the Registrar General—6,386.

Number of inhabited houses (1921)—1,334.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)—1,415.

Rateable Value—£72,821 5s. od.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£263 6s. 6d.

Physical Features and General Character of the Area :—The Urban District of Weybridge is of an irregular triangular shape, with an area of 1,371 acres, and is separated on the West from the Urban District of Chertsey by the River Wey and from the County of Middlesex by the River Thames. On its Eastern boundary it adjoins the Urban District of Walton-on-Thames, and to the South it adjoins the same District and Byfleet Parish in the Rural District of Chertsey. It is watered by the Rivers Thames and Wey, the latter joining the former at the N.W. part of the area.

Portions of the District near the two rivers are liable to flooding, and the Council has submitted a bye-law for the approval of the Ministry of Health fixing the height of dampcourse levels for new buildings in these parts.

The height of the District varies between 200 feet above sea level at St. George's Hill, in the S.W., to 34 feet above sea level near the River Thames on the North.

From the main business portion of Weybridge, which is about 52 feet above sea level, the ground quickly rises towards the South and East to an average height of 100 feet above sea level, and this part of the area is almost entirely residential.

There are several permanent open spaces in the District, including the Heath (54 1/4 acres), the Common (5 1/2 acres), and the Pleasure Grounds (7 1/4 acres). There are also 10 1/2 acres which are used for allotments, and about an acre at Monument Green and the Quadrant.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WEYBRIDGE

Social Conditions Including the Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants:—The District is residential and at the last census 17 per cent. of the total population over 12 years of age were employed in personal service, 737 females, equivalent to 22 per cent. of the female population over 12 years of age, being employed as domestic servants. Seven per cent. of the total population over 12 years of age were employed in commercial and financial occupations, and 5 per cent. in professional occupations. Four per cent. were employed as clerks, typists, etc.; 4 per cent. were metal workers, and 4 per cent. were engaged in agricultural occupations. Gardening is included in the last named occupation, and 189 males, equivalent to 8 per cent. of the male population over 12 year of age, were thus employed.

VITAL STATISTICS.

		M	F	Total		
Births	{ Legitimate	49	35	84	}	Birth-rate 13.7
	{ Illegitimate	3	1	4		
Deaths	... ..	...	...	70		Death-rate 10.9

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:—Legitimate, 4; Illegitimate, 0; Total, 4.

Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births—45.3.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:—From Sepsis, Nil; from other causes, 1.

Deaths from Tuberculosis—Pulmonary, 4; Non-pulmonary, 0; Total, 4.

„ „ Cancer—Males, 4; Females, 9; Total, 13.

„ „ Measles (all ages)—Nil.

„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)—Nil.

„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)—Nil.

„ „ Influenza—2.

„ „ Pneumonia—2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council:—(1) Tuberculosis, by the County Council; (2) Maternity, by the County Council; (3) Children—Arrangements have been made by the County Council for Hospital treatment of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and for Hospital or Sanatorium treatment of school children; (4) Fever, jointly by the District Council and other Councils in the Chertsey Union; (5) Smallpox, by the County Council; (6) The Union Infirmary at Ottershaw, by the Board of Guardians; (7) The Cottage Hospital in Weybridge has 14 beds and is supported by Voluntary contributions.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WEYBRIDGE

There is no Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants or homeless children in the area.

Ambulance Facilities:—(a) For Infectious Cases—A motor ambulance is supplied by the Joint Isolation Hospital Committee; (b) for Non-infectious and Accident Cases—The Weybridge and District Ambulance is now the property of the Cottage Hospital and is available for the use of residents in Weybridge and adjoining districts.

Clinics and Treatment Centres:—There is a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Vigo House, Weybridge, which is maintained in part by the County Council and in part from subscriptions raised locally by the Ladies' Committee.

A Tuberculosis Dispensary is provided by the County Council at Vigo House, and is available for use by residents in the area and in adjoining Districts.

Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases have been provided by the County Council at Guildford and Richmond, but persons can also obtain treatment at the out-patient departments of most of the London Hospitals.

A School Clinic has been provided by the County Education Committee at the Technical Institute, Weybridge, for General Medical, Ophthalmic, and Dental Treatment.

A Curative Post has been established at Vigo House, Weybridge. The Centre has been opened since April 1920, and the total number of treatments last year was 11,446. The charges for treatment of school children are paid from the County funds.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority:—The Surveyor, Mr. A. Butcher, who acts as Sanitary Inspector, possesses the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. Clerical assistance is provided in the office.

The Veterinary Inspector (Mr. A. Payne, F.R.C.V.S.) is a part time official. The Health Visitor is appointed by the County Council. The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the other Councils in the combined area, and is also Medical Officer at the Isolation Hospital. The District Council receives grants of one half of the salaries paid to the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector.

Professional Nursing in the Home:—(a) General—A Nurse is appointed, for General Nursing and Midwifery, by the local Nursing Association, who obtain funds by means of private subscriptions; (b) For Infectious Diseases—No arrangement has been made for the home

URBAN DISTRICT OF WEYBRIDGE

nursing of cases of Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases, but in the event of any marked epidemic the District Council would endeavour to procure nursing assistance. The Council has authorised the provision of such assistance, under certain circumstances, for cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases if there is at the time no accommodation available at the Isolation Hospital.

Midwives are neither employed nor subsidised by the District Council.

Laboratory Work:—Monthly analyses (chemical and bacteriological) are made by Dr. Rideal from samples of the water supplied by the West Surrey Water Company.

Examinations of material from suspected cases of infectious disease are undertaken by the Clinical Research Association. During the year 20 examinations were made from suspected cases of Diphtheria with a positive result in one instance. The tubercle bacillus was present in 3 of the 13 specimens of sputum forwarded for examination. One specimen was examined from a suspected case of Enteric Fever and Paratyphoid Fever with a positive result.

A supply of Diphtheria anti-toxin is kept at the Cottage Hospital and is provided free of charge in certain cases.

Samples of milk were submitted to bacteriological examination by the Clinical Research Association.

Adoptive Acts and Bye-laws in Force in the District:—

1. Acts :

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts 2, 3, and 5).

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10).

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1878 to 1899.

Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891.

2. Bye-laws :

New Streets and Buildings, adopted 1898.

Cleansing of Footways, adopted 1898.

Nuisances, adopted 1898.

Slaughter Houses, adopted 1898.

Common Lodging Houses, adopted 1898.

Houses Let in Lodgings, adopted 1898.

Hackney Carriages, adopted 1898.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, adopted 1898.

Pleasure Grounds, adopted 1911.

Open Spaces, adopted 1912.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WEYBRIDGE

3. Regulations.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, adopted 1905.

Revised Bye-laws in respect of New Streets and Buildings were sent to the Ministry of Health for approval.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water:—The District is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company and samples of the Company's water are taken each month from one or other of the Urban Districts of Chertsey, Walton, and Weybridge, or the Rural District of Chertsey, and submitted to Dr. Rideal for examination and report. The results of these examinations are set forth in pages 53 to 56.

Rivers and Streams:—No case of pollution was reported during the past year.

Drainage and Sewerage:—The Drainage Scheme was carried out in 1894, by the Chertsey Board of Guardians, to serve Weybridge and the adjoining Parish of Oatlands in the Walton-on-Thames District, and it was taken over by the Weybridge and Oatlands Joint Sewerage Committee in 1895. The original Scheme was completed in 1895, and since then has been under the management of the Surveyor to the Weybridge Urban District Council. The Scheme provides for the gravitation of sewage in the largest part of the area to a Pumping Station at Walton Lane, Weybridge. The pumping plant is capable of raising 60,000 gallons per hour and forces the sewage through a 15-inch cast iron rising main to the disposal works, which are situated in the South-Eastern portion of the Chertsey Urban District. The sewage is treated by chemical precipitation followed by intermittent filtration over 40 acres of land previous to the effluent being discharged into the River Wey. The sewage sludge is treated in presses and is then available for removal for agricultural purposes.

The original scheme has been extended by the carrying out of works that allow for the drainage of the Byfleet Road and St. George's Hill area by gravitation direct to the Outfall site. By means of this extension, facilities were given for the drainage of a number of houses in the Walton-on-Thames District.

Closet Accommodation:—Apart from the premises connected to the main sewerage system of the area there are seven houses with water-closets connected to cesspools, one house with a privy and nine houses with earth closets containing movable receptacles.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WEYBRIDGE

Scavenging :—The scavenging work is carried out by the Council's Staff by means of horse-drawn vehicles. Weekly collections are made, and the refuse is taken to a depot where the combustible material is burnt. The depot is situated off Walton Lane, on the North-West of the District, and is 5.9 acres in extent. Two-thirds of this area has now been covered. The number of loads removed during 1925 was 1,574, representing 5,949 c.yds. or 0.913 c.yds. per head per annum. No cesspool is emptied by the District Council.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of Sanitary Inspector as to Number of Inspections, etc. :—

Inspection of District Regulations, 1910	70
Public Health Acts	45
Food Stores	12
Dairies and Milkshops	14
Cowsheds	8
Bakehouses	4
Workshops	14
Factories	2
Slaughterhouses	4
Statutory Notices served	24
Informal Notices	64
Verbal Notices	3

The above notices have either been complied with or work in connexion with them is in progress.

Cleansing of walls and ceilings	46
New dust receptacles	22
W.C. flushing apparatus defective	13
W.C's defective	3
W.C's dirty	10
W.C. seats defective	5
Floors defective	5
Windows and doors defective	6
Drains defective	2
Roofs defective	11
Coppers defective	2
Gutters and downpipes	7
Paving to yards required	1
Stoves defective	2
Ceilings defective	5
Walls defective	9

URBAN DISTRICT OF WEYBRIDGE

Chimney-stack defective	...	...	...	...	1
Door sill defective	...	...	...	...	1
Pointing required around window and door frames					1
F.A.I. defective	...	...	...	...	2
Drains blocked	...	...	...	...	5
Overcrowded	...	...	...	...	1
Paving defective	...	...	...	...	2
Ground level lowered	...	...	...	...	1
Walls damp	...	...	...	...	10

Factories and Workshops:—There were 78 workshops on the Register at the end of the year. Included in this number are 4 bake-houses and 4 laundries. Three nuisances or defects met with in the course of the year were remedied on receipt of notice. The general condition and management of the workshops was satisfactory.

Smoke Abatement:—A complaint was made during 1923 respecting a nuisance from smoke being discharged from the chimney shaft of a large hotel in the area. This nuisance was abated, and no further complaint has been received. Last year complaint was made of a smoke nuisance from a stove in a small factory. This was also abated.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations:—No offensive trade has been established in the area, there is no common lodging house, nor are there any underground sleeping rooms. A few van-dwellers occasionally camp on the tow-path and roadside by the River Thames, but as they are trespassers there they are moved on by the Thames Conservancy or Police.

Motor cabs, motor omnibuses, hackney carriages and drivers are licensed and controlled by the Council, who have appointed a hackney carriage inspector. There are in the area 18 motor cabs, 2 hackney carriages, 33 drivers, and 8 motor omnibuses, apart from 76 omnibuses of the London General Omnibus Co., which run through the District, and 125 drivers and 121 conductors associated therewith.

Schools:—There are several private schools and two public elementary schools in the District. The sanitary condition of the latter is satisfactory, a considerable amount of work having lately been carried out in connexion with improvements and alterations to the water closets, etc., at the Baker Street Schools. The water supply of all the schools is obtained from the West Surrey Water Company. Head Teachers of the schools in the area receive information if a notification is received of an Infectious Disease affecting a school child directly or indirectly. It is also customary to visit any School that has been attended by a child suffering from a Notifiable Infectious Disease.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WEYBRIDGE

Should such a child have contracted Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, contacts are examined, and any child showing signs or symptoms of the disease is excluded. In the case of Diphtheria, swabs are taken from home contacts and from any child in the school who presents signs indicative of that disease. Children from whom swabs have been taken are excluded from school pending the result of the examination of the swab, and Head Teachers are informed of the result. School attendance registers are inspected and if it is considered advisable children who are absent are visited in their homes. Information is given to the Head Teacher if a child has been removed to the Isolation Hospital, and the results of swab examinations of school children living in the same house are also given. Home visits to school children who are absent from some unknown cause are made upon request by the School Teacher, School Nurse, or School Attendance Officer, and the results of such visits have frequently proved very valuable in discovering cases of infectious disease that might otherwise have escaped recognition. School closure was not ordered last year by the District Council.

HOUSING.

(1) **General Housing Conditions:**—There can be no question as to the shortage of houses in the area, seeing that up to the end of 1925 there were 238 applicants to the District Council for houses in the District. 140 of this number were living in the District, and the largest proportion of the remainder have their work therein.

In endeavouring to meet the shortage of houses the Council entered upon building schemes whereby 10 houses have been erected, 47 are in course of erection and the building of 100 more is contemplated. In 1921 no building was erected in the District, but in the four succeeding years the numbers of houses erected were as follows 3, 30, 23, and 17.

There has been very slight change in the population since 1921, and no important change is anticipated in the near future.

(2) **Overcrowding:**—The census returns of 1921 showed that in respect of room accommodation with an average of 6.78 rooms per dwelling, Weybridge held the first place of all Districts in the County and if overcrowding be represented in terms of population living more than 2 persons to a room Weybridge again occupied the most favourable position in the County. In 1911 there was a population of 73, living more than two persons to a room. In 1921 this number was only 53, and the percentage of total private family population in the District living under these conditions had diminished in the inter-censal period from 1.2 to 0.9 per cent.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WEYBRIDGE

Overcrowding as considered in terms of less than 300 cubic feet of air space per person over 10 years of age is seldom met with in the area, but overcrowding by two families occupying the same cottage is very noticeable, and nearly all the applicants for the Council houses are living under these conditions. One case of overcrowding was met with last year where a married couple and their two children occupied a bed-sitting room of 1,120 cubic feet. This was abated by providing the family with a house.

(3) **Fitness of Houses:**—The general standard of housing in the area is extremely good and defects in connexion with house property are as a rule of a minor character. No representation was made during the year under the Housing Act 1925.

(4) There is no unhealthy area in the District.

(5) **Bye-laws Relating to Houses, to Houses Let in Lodgings, and to Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.:**—Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings have been recently revised and the draft form has received the approval of the Ministry of Health. These Bye-laws having been adopted by the Council will be forwarded to the Ministry after publication, for sealing. Most of the Bye-laws adopted have been in force for a number of years, and the question of their revision should be considered.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1925:—

Number of new houses erected during the year:

(a) Total	17
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
(1) By the Local Authority	Nil
(2) By other bodies or persons	2

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses:—

Inspection (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	115
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Regulations, 1910-1925	70
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	88

URBAN DISTRICT OF WEYBRIDGE

2. Remedy of Defects Without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	64
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers:—

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) by owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	24
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Statutory Notice :—	
(a) by owners	23
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act 1925 :—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit ...	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	Nil
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

URBAN DISTRICT OF WEYBRIDGE

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply**:—There are two registered cowkeepers in the area and the cows on the farms are subjected to quarterly examinations by the Veterinary Inspector (Mr. A. Payne, F.R.C.V.S.). The Number of cows examined at the different inspections varied between 111 and 117, and the reports were very satisfactory, the general condition of the cattle being good throughout the year.

The following are the numbers of milk vendors on the Register :—

Cowkeepers who are traders	1
„ who are retail purveyors	2
Purveyors who are both wholesale and retail traders	1
Retail purveyors only	2

One licence was granted for the sale of certified milk, and one vendor was granted a licence for the sale of pasteurised milk from five premises.

There was no refusal or revocation of registration of retailers, or of licences for graded milk.

Four samples of milk were submitted to the Clinical Research Association for examination. The number of micro-organisms per c.c. varied between 14,800 and 85,500. In one sample of mixed milk from local and other sources *B. Coli* was present in dilutions of 1/10th and 1/100, in another sample of imported milk it was present in 1/10th and absent from all other dilutions, and in the other samples *B. Coli* was absent from all dilutions. Inoculation experiments were negative for tuberculous infection in each case.

(b) **Meat**:—The Sanitary Inspector was appointed to receive the notices under Articles 8 and 9 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924. There is very little slaughtering done in the area and no arrangements were made for Meat Marking.

During the course of the year, 69 lbs. of beef was surrendered as being unfit for food and was disposed of by burning. There are no Stalls in the area. Butchers' shops have been visited and on two occasions instructions were given in respect of cleansing. Extra precautions were taken to prevent contamination of meat from flies. There is no public slaughterhouse. The following are the number of slaughterhouses in use at the dates named :—

	In 1920	In January, 1925	In December, 1925
Registered	1	1	1
Licensed	1	—	—

URBAN DISTRICT OF WEYBRIDGE

(c) **Other Foods:**—No unsound food was dealt with other than that already mentioned. There are four bakehouses in the District. These were maintained in a good sanitary condition, as were other premises where food was exposed for sale.

The County Council is the Local Authority under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and the following return has been received in respect of samples taken from the District during the year 1925:—

Articles		Analysed	Adulterated or Deteriorated	Prosecutions	Convictions
Milk	...	22	2	—	—
Cream	...	3	—	—	—
Butter	...	1	—	—	—
Drugs	...	2	—	—	—
Other articles	...	2	1	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the past five years there have been three outbreaks of Notifiable Infectious Disease. In 1921, 40 cases of Diphtheria were notified, the majority of these occurring during September and October among children attending the Elementary School in Baker Street. The mild character of the disease was one of the principal factors that contributed to its spread, and the swabbing of contacts, with exclusion from school of those harbouring the Diphtheria bacillus was the chief measure whereby a further extension of the outbreak was prevented. In the same year there were 31 notifications of Scarlet Fever, 25 of these cases occurring at a private boys' school during the month of May. The only other outbreak of any note occurred in 1922, at a girls' boarding school, where there were 22 cases, only 3 other cases occurring elsewhere in the area.

Since 1920 there have been 73 cases of Scarlet Fever without a death, and 54 cases of Diphtheria with two deaths. In 1924 a case of Diphtheria occurred at the Royal Masonic Junior Girls' School and the children and teaching and domestic staff were subjected to the Schick test. Thirty-three out of 59 children, and 10 out of 21 of the staff, reacted to the test and were immunised with injections of toxin-antitoxin. It is now the custom at the beginning of each term to test all children who have been newly entered on the books and to immunise those who react to the test. The Dick test has not been made use of in respect of Scarlet Fever. Faucial swabs were taken by one of the Ministry's staff from one or two children who had been in contact with

URBAN DISTRICT OF WEYBRIDGE

a case of Scarlet Fever at the above named school and who were isolated on account of the local throat condition. Examination of these swabbings showed the presence of hæmolytic streptococci. There has only been one notification of Encephalitis Lethargica in the area in the past five years, and in this case there was some doubt as to the diagnosis being correct.

No notification was received of Malaria, Dysentery or Trench Fever. Compliance with the Regulations of 1919 in respect of notifying cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia is "more honoured in the breach than the observance."

120 cases of Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases were reported by Head Teachers of elementary schools in the District. These referred principally to cases of Influenza in February and Measles and German Measles in June and July. Only one case of Non-notifiable Infectious Disease was reported after July. There was no closure of the schools during the year on account of Infectious Disease.

A supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin is kept at the Cottage Hospital, where it can be obtained at any time and used free of charge in certain cases.

Bacteriological examinations of material from suspected cases of Infectious Disease are made, on behalf of the Council, by the Clinical Research Association, and full advantage is made of this arrangement.

No vaccinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health.

Premises are disinfected after cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases and, some other diseases, by the Isolation Hospital Staff or by an employee of the Council. Infected bedding, etc., is removed to the disinfecting station at the Isolation Hospital.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1925 :—

Disease	Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	5	3	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—
Enteric Fever	1	—	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	1	—

URBAN DISTRICT OF WEYBRIDGE

Notifications and Deaths According to Age-Groups. (The number of Deaths is shown in brackets) :—

Age	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Influenza
Under 1 year				(1)	
1—2 years					
2—3 „					
3—4 „					
4—5 „					
5—10 „	3				
10—15 „	1				(1)
15—20 „					
20—35 „	1			(1)	
35—45 „		1		.	
45—65 „			1 (1)		
65 and over				1	(1)
Totals	5	1	1 (1)	1 (2)	(2)

Tuberculosis :—

New Cases and Mortality during 1925 :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non-Pulmonary M.	Non-Pulmonary F.	Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non-Pulmonary M.	Non-Pulmonary F.
0								
1								
5								
10								
15								
20								
25		1						
35					1			
45	1							
55	2	1			2			
65 and upwards						1		
Totals	3	2	0	0	3	1	0	0

Three of the four fatal cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified prior to death.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WEYBRIDGE

The following table gives the number of notifications of Infectious Diseases with the number of deaths therefrom shown in brackets, and the number of deaths from Cancer, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age), during the years 1921-1925 :—

Year	Notifications (Deaths in brackets)									Number of Deaths			
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Encephalitis Lethargica	Cancer	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhœa under 2 years
1921	31	40	—	1	1	5 (6)	5 (4)	—	—	10	—	—	—
1922	26	8 (1)	—	—	1	4 (3)	2 (2)	—	—	14	—	—	—
1923	7	1	—	—	—	5 (1)	1 (1)	—	1	5	—	1	—
1924	4	4 (1)	1	—	—	1 (1)	4 (1)	—	—	16	—	—	—
1925	5	1	1 (1)	—	1	5 (4)	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Total	73	54 (2)	2 (1)	1	3	20 (15)	12 (8)	0	1	58	0	1	0

The above table shows the slight incidence of Infectious Disease among parturient women, the absence of any case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and, with one exception, the absence of death from Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa. There has not been a case of Poliomyelitis during the past five years, and last year there was again no notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Urban District of Windlesham

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)—5692.

Population (Census 1921)—4,878.

Population 1925 as estimated by the Registrar General—4,721.

Number of inhabited houses (1921)—1,103.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)—1,129.

Rateable value—£35,860.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£142 7s. od.

Physical Features and General Character of the Area:—The

District of Windlesham formed one of the Parishes of the Rural District of Chertsey until March 1900, when it was constituted a separate Urban District. It is situated in the North-West of the County of Surrey and has an area of 5,672 acres of land and 20 acres of water. It is of a rhomboid shape, bounded on the North by the County of Berkshire, on the West by the Frimley Urban District, and on the South and East by the Rural District of Chertsey.

The area belongs to the geological formation known as the Bagshot Sands and consists of the Middle Bagshot or Bracklesham Beds together with a few patches of the Upper Bagshot Sands.

Bagshot Heath occupies a large portion of the District to the West and South, the highest point of which is Curley Hill, 427 feet above sea level.

The Windle Brook, a small stream which runs from its source near the Northern boundary in a South-Easterly direction, divides the area into two unequal parts, of which that to the South and West is much the smaller.

Much of the area is gently undulating in character and the height of the ground above sea level varies from that above given to 130 feet at the Southern portion of the Eastern boundary.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WINDLESHAM

Social Conditions, Including the Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants:—There are four centres of population, which are situated at Bagshot, Windlesham, Lightwater, and Sunningdale. The area, as a whole, is divided into two Ecclesiastical Parishes, Windlesham and Bagshot, the latter having been formed in 1874. The areas of these two Parishes are 3,475 and 2,197 acres respectively.

The area is residential in character and, at the time of the last census, 26 per cent. of the total population over 12 years of age were employed in personal service or in some agricultural occupation.

Fifteen per cent. of the population over 12 years of age were employed in personal service, 453 females, equivalent to 21 per cent. of the female population over 12 years, being employed as domestic servants.

Eleven per cent. of the population were employed in agricultural occupations, 341 males, equivalent to 19.4 per cent. of the male population over 12 years, being employed as gardeners or gardeners' labourers and 4 per cent. of the male population were employed as agricultural labourers.

Five per cent. of the total population over 12 years were engaged in commercial and financial occupations, 4 per cent. as transport workers, 2.6 per cent. as builders, bricklayers, etc., and 2.5 per cent. were employed in professional occupations.

VITAL STATISTICS.

		M.	F.	Total		
Births	{ Legitimate	28	27	55	} Birth-rate	... 12.4
	{ Illegitimate	2	2	4		
Deaths	...	...	...	61	Death-rate	... 12.9

Deaths of Infants under one year of age. Legitimate, 3; Illegitimate, 0; Total, 3.

Infant Mortality per 1,000 births—50.8.

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth: From Sepsis, Nil; From other causes, Nil.

Deaths from Tuberculosis—Pulmonary, 4; Non-Pulmonary, 0; Total, 4.

„ from Cancer—Males, 4; Females, 7; Total, 11.

„ from Measles (all ages)—Nil.

„ from Whooping Cough (all ages)—1.

„ from Diarrhœa (under two years of age)—Nil.

„ from Influenza—Nil.

„ from Pneumonia—3.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WINDLESHAM

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals Provided or Subsidized by the Local Authority or by the County Council:—(1) Tuberculosis, by the County Council; (2) Maternity, by the County Council; (3) Children—The County Council has made arrangements for the Hospital treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and for Hospital or Sanatorium treatment of School children; (4) Fever, by the Local Authority jointly with the other Councils in the combined area; (5) Smallpox, by the County Council; (6) Union Infirmary at Ottershaw by the Board of Guardians.

There are also two Nursing Institutions in the District, which are maintained from private funds. These are the Duchess of Connaught Memorial Nursing Home, at Bagshot, and the Windlesham and Valley End Cottage Hospital, at Windlesham. There is no institutional provision in the area for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants or homeless children.

Clinics and Treatment Centres:—Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are provided by the County Council and funds for their maintenance are supplemented by subscriptions obtained from the local Ladies' Committees.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries have been provided by the County Council. Those at Camberley and Woking are the most conveniently situated for residents in the area.

Clinics for Venereal Diseases have been provided by the County Council at Guildford and Richmond, but persons may also obtain advice and treatment at most of the out-patient departments of the London Hospitals, or at the Croydon Hospital.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority:—In former years the work of the Sanitary Inspector was undertaken by the Surveyor to the District Council but, as it was found impossible for one man to carry out satisfactorily the duties attached to both offices, the Council decided to appoint a separate Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. A. L. Aldridge was appointed as Sanitary Inspector, and his report shows the amount of useful work he has carried out since his appointment. He holds the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and is at present preparing to take the examination of the Institute for Meat and other foods.

The Veterinary Inspector, Mr. W. Western, M.R.C.V.S., is a part-time official.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for other Districts, and is also Medical Officer at the Isolation Hospital.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WINDLESHAM

The District Council receives grants of one half of the salaries paid to the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector.

Health Visitors, Tuberculosis and School Nurses are appointed by the County Council.

Professional Nursing in the Homes:—(a) General—The District is splendidly served in respect of Home Nursing of Medical, Surgical, and Midwifery cases by the staff of the two Nursing Associations of Bagshot and Windlesham, which are both affiliated to the Surrey County Nursing Association. (b) For Infectious Diseases—No special provision has been made for home nursing of cases of Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases, but the District Council has authorised the provision of nursing assistance for certain cases of Infectious Disease, if such cannot be removed to the Isolation Hospital on account of lack of accommodation there.

Midwives are neither employed nor subsidized by the District Council. Their work is supervised by the County Council.

Laboratory Work:—Monthly chemical and bacteriological examinations are made of samples of water supplied by the South Western Suburban Water Company. These samples are taken in rotation from the Windlesham District and from other Districts within the area of supply by the Water Company.

Bacteriological examinations of material from suspected cases of infectious disease are undertaken by the Clinical Research Association. Ten examinations from suspected cases of Diphtheria yielded negative results. Three samples of sputum examined also yielded negative results.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is supplied free of charge in certain cases.

Samples of milk are forwarded from the District to the Clinical Research Association, and samples of well water are submitted to Drs. Thresh and Beale for their examination and report.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Adoptive Acts and Bye-laws in Force in the Area:—

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III, adopted 1911.

The following sections 15—17, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29, 32

33, 34—38, 43—46, 49, 52—58, 60—62, 65, 67,

69—75 of the Public Health Acts Amendment

Act, 1907

URBAN DISTRICT OF WINDLESHAM

Byelaws with respect to New Streets and Buildings, adopted July 1925								
„ „ „ „ Tents, Vans, and Sheds	...	adopted	1909					
„ „ „ „ Common Lodging Houses	...	„	„					
„ „ „ „ Slaughterhouses	...	...	„	„		
„ „ „ „ Nuisances	...	...	„	„		
Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds, and								
	Milkshops	„	„					

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water:—The District is within the area of supply of the South-West Suburban Water Company, and during the past year there have been three extensions of mains, by which 52 houses were connected to the Company's service.

A certain number of houses in Bagshot have what is known as the Mill supply. This water is obtained from a lake in the neighbourhood, and, after filtration, is supplied by private mains to the houses by gravitation. A sample of the water was analysed by Drs. Thresh and Beale, who issued a satisfactory report concerning the same.

Premises not on the line of route of the Company's mains are dependent on wells for their water supply and, as most of these wells are shallow and dry stined, the water is liable to become contaminated.

Five samples, taken last year and submitted to Drs. Thresh and Beale, were reported on as being unfit for domestic use. In two of these samples the chemical analyses were unsatisfactory, and *B. Coli* was present in 1 c.c. of the water, and in another sample this organism was present in 0.1 c.c.

In three instances the wells were closed and the Company's water laid on, and in the other cases, where the cottages are some distance from the Company's mains, the owners have agreed to contribute towards the expense of extending the mains a part of the way and the District Council has agreed to guarantee the Company 10 per cent. of the cost of laying the pipes for the remaining portion, in order to allow these cottages to be connected to the Company's service.

Samples of the South-West Suburban Company's water are taken each month from one or other of the Districts within the area of the Company's supply.

Last year Professor Hewlett, who makes the bacteriological examinations for the District Councils, reported in June on a sample taken in the Windsor Rural District that the water contained a very large number of organisms so that the gelatin plates liquified before a count

URBAN DISTRICT OF WINDLESHAM

was possible and 1913 organisms per c.c. developed on the agar plates. *B. Coli* was also present in 10 c.c. of the sample. On inquiry being made, it was ascertained from the Water Company that, prior to the June sample having been taken, there had been a breakdown at the works in connexion with the intake pipe, and that effective filtration was interfered with owing to the want of sufficient head of water. The breakdown was fortunately speedily rectified, and subsequent examinations of the water proved satisfactory. In a sample taken from Egham in February, Professor Hewlett reported that the gelatin count was exceedingly high (3,567 per c.c.) but as the agar count was not excessive, *B. Coli* was absent from 50 c.c. and the chemical report was favourable, the water was approved as fit for a public supply.

On three other occasions *B. Coli* was present in 10 c.c. but absent from 5 c.c. of the samples examined. Two of these samples were taken from the Windlesham area and, as the other factors were favourable, the water was passed as being of medium quality.

Rivers and Streams:—Four instances of pollution of a stream were found. In each case the nuisance was caused by an overflow from a cesspool. Notices were served on the owners of the property where the nuisances occurred and, as a result, the overflow pipe from one cesspool has been disconnected and in the other instances the premises are being connected to the sewer.

Drainage and Sewerage:—The work on the general contract for the main drainage of the greater part of the District was commenced in April 1923, and the works were sufficiently completed in March 1925 to allow of the commencement of connections to the new sewer.

The first Inquiry for a loan for £45,500 was held by the Ministry of Health on November 14th, 1922, and on December 1st of that year the Council was notified that on certain conditions which were complied with, a grant of 65 per cent. of the interest and loan repayment charges for the period of 15 years would be available from the Unemployment Grants Committee.

A further Inquiry for an additional loan was held on October 19th, 1923. The borrowing of an additional sum of £11,120 was sanctioned, and the Unemployment Grants Committee extended their grant in respect of this extra loan on the same terms as for the original loan. The total cost of the works has not yet been ascertained. The following

URBAN DISTRICT OF WINDLESHAM

information with respect to the scheme has been supplied by Mr. Cyril Gray, Surveyor to the Council. About 350 houses had been connected to the sewers by the end of the year 1925, the work in all cases being done voluntarily by the owners. About 400 other houses have to be connected, and work in getting these connections carried out is in active progress.

The sewerage scheme so far as Lightwater is concerned is by gravitation. The sewage from Bagshot gravitates to a point in Guildford Road, whence it is ejected by compressed air into the Lightwater Sewer, one and a half miles distant. The greater part of the sewage from Windlesham gravitates to a point in Broadway Road, whence it is ejected for about a quarter of a mile, direct to the Outfall works. The sewage in West Windlesham, a very small area, gravitates to a point in New Road, whence it is ejected to a manhole near Windlesham Church, and gravitates from that point for about a mile to the ejector in Broadway Road, so that the sewage from this small area is lifted twice.

The sewage disposal works are laid down upon the latest approved designs, the sewage upon arrival at the works being screened, passed into sedimentation tanks, thence through an upward-flow tank which reduces the rate of flow, into decanting chambers where it is syphoned into three rotary sewage distributors each with a diameter of 62 feet and an average depth of 5 feet. Having passed through the graded clinker of these distributors the sewage is again collected at a lower level and, traversing more decanting chambers, is again subjected to filtration through a second set of rotary distributors of the same size and capacity as those before mentioned. The filtrate after collection is conveyed to humus tanks, and is then discharged direct into the Halebourne.

The work of purification has been rendered difficult owing to the strength of the sewage that has required treatment. This is caused by the discharge of cesspool contents into the sewers in consequence of farmers withdrawing their fields from use as sewage tips, but the results of analyses show that despite this difficulty and the fact that the filters were not fully matured, the effluent had a high standard of purification. The reports on samples taken on October 28th were with respect to the sewage that it was "strong in character," and with respect to the effluent that it was "remarkably good, especially as it is derived from such a strong sewage." The following figures were

URBAN DISTRICT OF WINDLESHAM

obtained on analysis of the crude sewage and the effluent, the figures first given relating, in each instance, to the former:—Chlorine, 9.2, 7.2; Nitrogen in nitrates and nitrites, 0.0, 3.8; Free ammonia, 5.60, 0.32; Organic ammonia, 2.90, 0.030; Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours, 11.5, 0.288.

Closet Accommodation:—During the past year 286 tub or pail closets were converted to water closets and connected to the main sewer.

One pit privy was converted to a water closet and connected to the main sewer, and two other pit privies were abolished and water closets built in their stead and connected to the sewer.

The Council passed a resolution that on and after the 1st of January 1926 they would cease to empty all cesspools and tub closets on the line of sewer in the Bagshot and Lightwater area.

The following are the approximate number of privies and closets in the District at the end of 1925:—

Privies with fixed receptacles	...	...	31
Privies with movable receptacles	...	537	
Water Closets	...	...	822

Scavenging:—This work is carried out by the Council's staff, under the direction of the Surveyor. House refuse is collected weekly by means of a Ford ton lorry, which was purchased in the beginning of 1924. The work of collecting the refuse is carried out in 4 1/2 days, and the lorry can then be utilised for other services. The refuse is disposed of at the Council's Depot, near Bagshot, by tipping, sorting, and burning. All tins are collected, pressed and sold. Efforts have been made during the past year to get movable covered dustbins substituted for wooden tubs, boxes, etc. Seventy-four sanitary dustbins were provided by owners or occupiers. Cesspools are emptied by means of vacuum tanks, and difficulty has been experienced in getting suitable tips and in coping with the work of emptying cesspools during the winter months.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area (Report by the Sanitary Inspector):—

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910	...	...	...	...	172
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	86
Premises inspected under the Public Health Act (other than above)*	...	...	...	...	89

URBAN DISTRICT OF WINDLESHAM

Inspections of Food Stores and under Meat Regulations	...	...	...	...	194
„ „ Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	...	221
„ „ Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	50
„ „ Workshops, etc.	...	...	...	...	83
„ „ Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	66
„ „ Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	27
„ „ Van dwellers' encampments, etc.	...	...	...	...	5
Inspections				...	993
Re-inspections				...	1098
				Total	2091

Notices :—

Number of Preliminary notices served	...	...	...	...	202
„ „ Verbal notices given	...	...	...	...	85
„ „ Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	10

Result of Preliminary Notices :—

1. Complied with	...	...	...	...	90
2. Work in hand	...	...	...	...	84
3. Work not yet commenced	...	...	...	...	28

Result of Verbal Notices :—

1. Complied with	...	...	...	...	64
2. Work in hand	...	...	...	...	11
3. Work not yet commenced	...	...	...	...	10

Result of Statutory Notices :—

1. Complied with	...	...	...	...	2
2. Work not yet commenced	...	...	...	...	8
Number of samples of Milk taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	7
Number of samples of Water taken for analysis from the supply of the South-West Suburban Water Company	...	...	...	...	2
Number of samples of Water taken for analysis from wells, etc., in the District	...	...	...	...	6
Number of samples of Water found, upon analysis, to be unfit for domestic purposes	...	...	...	...	5
Number of rooms disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	17

URBAN DISTRICT OF WINDLESHAM

Summary of work of Sanitary Department:—

Dirty rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
Dampness to walls remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Eavesguttering and rainwater pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Means of disposal for rainwater provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Exteriors of houses painted and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Plastering to walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Woodwork to stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Stoves repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Repairs to brickwork, windows, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Drains repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
New drains laid	...	...	...	...	...	...	287
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Closets repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Sufficient closet accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Tub and pail closets converted to W.C's and connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	286
Pit privies converted to W.C's and connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Main water supply laid on in lieu of well supply, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Covers provided to wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Urinals cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nuisances from stream or ditch pollution abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defects remedied at Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defects remedied under Factory and Workshops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Defects remedied under New Meat Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Factory and Workshop Act:—There are 57 Workshops (including 5 Bakehouses) on the Register and 149 visits were made. In 17 cases attention was called to defects, 13 of which have been remedied. These include the cleansing of 4 Workshops, drainage of 1 floor, the providing of sufficient closet accommodation in 2 cases, separate sanitary accommodation provided for sexes 1 case, and other nuisances 5 cases.

Smoke abatement:—No smoke nuisance was found.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations:—No offensive trade has been established in the area nor are there any underground sleeping rooms.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WINDLESHAM

There is one Common Lodging House in Bagshot. Notice was served on the keeper to comply with the Bye-law respecting the number of lodgers, which is limited to 24 persons. The lodging house is used only by male persons.

Schools :—There are two elementary schools in the District situated at Bagshot and Windlesham. The former is a well-built school of modern construction, and was erected in 1905 to serve for the accommodation of 460 children. Windlesham is an old school and suffers by comparison. It was enlarged in 1889 to allow of the accommodation of 260 children, and a considerable amount of work was carried out on it last year to improve its general condition. The water supply for both schools is obtained from the South-West Suburban Water Company. Bagshot School was last year connected with the main sewerage system of the District, but unfortunately the line of sewers does not pass Windlesham School, which is at present provided with tub closets.

In the event of school children suffering from Notifiable Infectious Diseases, the school affected is visited, contacts examined and in the case of Diphtheria, swabs are taken from any children who present signs of that disease. These children are excluded, and not re-admitted until the swabs have been examined with negative results.

Head Teachers are informed respecting any child who has been notified as suffering from an Infectious Disease or who is living in a house where such a case has occurred.

There were a few cases of Scarlet Fever last year among children attending Windlesham School, but the outbreak was very slight. No order for School Closure was made by the District Council in respect of either school.

HOUSING.

(1) **General Housing Conditions in the Area :—**Judging from the number of applications for houses made to the Council (84), or from the number of houses known to be unfit or overcrowded or occupied by more than one family, the shortage of houses in the area appears to be between 6 and 7 per cent. of the present number of inhabited houses.

The Council has taken steps in an endeavour to meet this shortage by formulating a scheme to provide for the erection of 40 houses. 12 of these houses are nearing completion, and tenders have been called for an additional 10. 98 houses have been erected in the area during the years 1921-1925.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WINDLESHAM

There have not been any important changes in population during the past 5 years, nor are any such anticipated in the near future.

(2) **Overcrowding**:—(1) **Extent**—The figures of the last census with respect to the Housing of private families in the area were favourable, whether contrasted with like conditions in most other Districts in the County, in the County as a whole, or with the returns of the Census of 1911. Thus in 1921 the families per dwelling in the area were 1.02, the minimum number in a variation ranging from that given, to 1.21 throughout the County. The number of rooms per person was 1.37 for the area as compared with 1.29 for the whole County. The population in 1911 living more than two persons to a room was 161. In 1921 it was 132, the percentage of the private family population living under those conditions dropping from 3.9 per cent. in 1911 to 2.8 per cent. in 1921. There are 17 known cases of overcrowding apart from a number of instances where a cottage is being shared by two or more families. There have been 84 applications for houses, but when the Council distributed forms to be filled in by those applicants wanting houses only 50 of these were returned, as a number of applicants stated they would be unable to pay the rent determined by the Council for the houses they were building.

(2) The causes of overcrowding are due to an insufficiency of cottages available for the labouring classes, and the sub-letting of houses to assist the tenants in paying their rent.

(3) The measures taken, or contemplated, for dealing with overcrowding have been to serve informal notices on persons causing the nuisance, and to arrange for the erection of houses to meet the present needs. Four cases of overcrowding were abated during the year.

(4) The principal cases of overcrowding during the year were as follows:—Parents and 4 children occupying one small room (625 cubic feet) for sleeping purposes; Parents and 3 children occupying one room; parents and 11 children occupying a small cottage with only two bedrooms; Parents and 6 children occupying a five-roomed house the front room of which is sub-let to two adult women and a boy of 5 years; 3 families (5 adults and a child) in a small cottage with two bedrooms; 3 families and 2 children (both over 12 years of age) occupying an unfit bungalow with two bedrooms; 2 families (4 adults and 7 children) occupying a cottage with three bedrooms.

(3) **Fitness of Houses**:—The general standard of housing in the District is good. There are 9 occupied and 2 vacant houses unfit for habitation by reason of their damp and dilapidated condition. The

URBAN DISTRICT OF WINDLESHAM

general defects found in houses are associated with damp condition of walls, dirt, want of or defective eavesguttering and rain water pipes, and defective roofs and floors. The defects have been chiefly due to neglect of the property by the owners, some of whom are in poor circumstances. There has been difficulty in some instances in getting housing defects remedied owing to the expense that had also to be incurred by owners in connecting their houses with the main sewerage system, but in most instances the necessary work was carried out after service of informal notice. Ten Statutory notices were served under the Public Health Acts.

(4) **Unhealthy Areas :—**There is no unhealthy area in the District.

(5) **Bye-laws Relating to Houses :—**A list of Bye-laws in force in the area has been previously given in this Report. New Bye-laws with regard to New Streets and Buildings were submitted to the Ministry of Health, and received approval in July 1925. It will probably be advisable to revise the Bye-laws with respect to Nuisances, Tents, Vans and Sheds, Slaughterhouses, etc., as these have not been altered since the Urban District was formed in 1909, and some of them had been in force in the Rural District of Chertsey for many years before that time.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1925 :—

Number of new houses erected during the year:

(a) Total	41
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
(1) By the Local Authority	Nil
(2) By other bodies or persons	23

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses :—

Inspection (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	258
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	172
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	234

URBAN DISTRICT OF WINDLESHAM

2. Remedy of Defects Without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	111
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers:—

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	10
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices:—	
(a) by Owners	2
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act 1925:—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

URBAN DISTRICT OF WINDLESHAM

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply** :—The following are the numbers of Milk Vendors on the Register :—

Cowkeepers who are wholesale traders	...	...	...	...	10
„ „ „ retail purveyors	...	...	...	...	12
„ „ „ wholesale and retail traders	...	...	...	...	2
Retail purveyors whose premises are within the area	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ „ „ „ outside the area	...	...	...	...	2

Cows belonging to Registered Cowkeepers are examined quarterly by the Veterinary Inspector (Mr. W. Western, M.R.C.V.S.), who reports the results of his examinations to the District Council. Last year the number of cows examined at each inspection varied between 169 and 196, and the results of the examinations were satisfactory, only a few cows having to be excluded from the milking herds on account of Mastitis. No case of Tuberculosis was reported.

There was no revocation of registration of retailers.

During the year the following improvements were carried out or nuisances abated :—

Installation of new steam plant for cleansing utensils	...	...	...	...	1
New dairy provided for storage of milk	...	...	...	...	1
Further light and ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	3
Floor repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Cowshed partitioned off from stables	...	...	...	...	1
Means of drainage provided to floors	...	...	...	...	2

Seven samples of milk were taken from purveyors in the District and submitted to the Clinical Research Association for complete examination. The reports showed that B. Coli was present in 1/10th c.c. in four samples, but absent in that dilution from the other samples; and it was absent in all other dilutions from every sample taken.

The average number of bacteria per c.c. was 37,914, the numbers ranging from 5,000 per c.c. to 114,000 per c.c.

The results of experimental inoculation were negative for Tuberculosis in all samples, and microscopical examinations of the centrifugalised deposits of the samples were all satisfactory.

Meat :—The Sanitary Inspector was appointed by the Council to receive the notices under Articles 8 and 9 of the Public Health (Meat)

URBAN DISTRICT OF WINDLESHAM

Regulations 1924. The requirements of Article 11 of these Regulations were complied with. No arrangement was made for meat marking, nor was any special arrangement made for the disposal of condemned meat, but if any quantity of meat was condemned it could be dealt with by a by-product factory which has been established a few miles out of the area. There are no stalls in the area. The Inspector paid numerous visits to slaughterhouses and butchers' shops, and reported that the following animals were slaughtered and inspected:—Pigs 172, calves 27, heifers 2, sheep 2. Included in this number were 58 pigs which were slaughtered on farms and cottage premises.

The presence of disease was detected in the organs of 6 pigs, and the affected parts were surrendered and disposed of by burying.

There is no public slaughterhouse.

The following table shows the number of slaughterhouses in use at the time mentioned:—

			In 1920	In January, 1925	In December, 1925
Registered	...	...	—	—	—
Licensed	...	...	3	2	2

One of the slaughterhouses is in Bagshot and one in Windlesham. Each is licensed for a period of 5 years. Considerable improvements have been effected in connexion with premises where sausage-making was carried out.

Other Foods:—A quantity of apples were found to be unsound and were destroyed. There are 6 bakehouses in the area. These have been frequently inspected and defects which were found in four instances remedied. No difficulty has hitherto been experienced in having insanitary conditions remedied at premises where foods are prepared or stored, etc.

The Surrey County Council is the Local Authority under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and the following return has been received in respect of samples taken in the District during the year 1925:—

Articles		Analysed	Adulterated or Deteriorated	Prosecutions	Convictions
Milk	...	13	2	1	—
Cream	...	2	1	1	—
Confectionery	...	1	—	—	—

URBAN DISTRICT OF WINDLESHAM

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally:—The following table, giving the number of Infectious Diseases in the District since 1920, shows the small number of cases that have occurred during the past five years. The deaths from these diseases is shown in brackets :—

Year	Notifications (Deaths in brackets)							Deaths from					
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Encephalitis Lethargica	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea under 2 years	Cancer
1921	8	9	—	1	1	2 (1)	1 (1)	—	—	—	—	—	6
1922	3	1	—	—	—	3 (3)	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
1923	—	—	—	—	—	2 (1)	—	2	—	—	—	—	8
1924	9 (1)	—	—	—	1	7 (3)	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
1925	14	—	—	—	—	4 (4)	1	—	—	—	1	—	11
Total	34 (1)	10	0	1	2	18 (12)	5 (1)	2	0	0	2	0	39

No notification has been received nor has any death been registered in respect of cases of Malaria, Dysentery, or Trench Fever.

Arrangements have been made with the Clinical Research Association for examination of material from suspected cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Enteric Fever, etc., and the number of such examinations with the result is given every year in the Annual Report. No use has been made up to the present of the Schick and Dick tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. A supply of Diphtheria anti-toxin is kept in the District, and is available for use free of charge in certain cases.

There has been no case of smallpox nor have any vaccinations been performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

Eighty-four cases of Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases were reported last year by the Head Teachers of Bagshot and Windlesham Schools. The incidence of Whooping Cough and Mumps was marked during the month of March among children attending Windlesham School, and Mumps was prevalent at Bagshot School during April, June and October. No notification was received after October. School Closure was not ordered by the District Council.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WINDLESHAM.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1925 :—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	14	11	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	3
Erysipelas	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—

Notifications and Deaths According to Age-Groups (The number of Deaths is shown in brackets) :—

Age	Scarlet Fever	Encephalitis	Pneumonia
Under 1 year			
1—2 years			
2—3 „	1	1 (1)	
3—4 „			
4—5 „	1		
5—10 „	6		
10—15 „	5		
15—20 „			
20—35 „	1		
35—45 „			
45—65 „			
65 and over			(3)
Total	14	1 (1)	(3)

Tuberculosis :—

New Cases and Mortality, 1925 :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1								
5			1					
10								
15	1							
20						1		
25	1							
35	2							
45					2			
55					1			
65 and upwards								
Total	4	0	1	0	3	1	0	0

All fatal cases of Tuberculosis had been notified prior to death.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WINDLESHAM

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are held at Bagshot and Windlesham in connexion with the scheme carried out by the Surrey County Council.

There has been no case of Puerperal Fever during the past five years, nor has a case of Poliomyelitis occurred in the same period. Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified in 1922, both cases recovering with vision unimpaired. These are the only cases that occurred in the District since 1920. No special arrangements have been made to cope with epidemics of Measles or Whooping Cough. There is no Hospital accommodation available for such cases and the District Council has not yet provided nursing assistance for them.

There has not been a death from Measles or Epidemic Diarrhoea since 1920, and there have only been two deaths from Whooping Cough.

